REGISTERED No 17—1874.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,876.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 4, 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs 60 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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| First insertion | Rs. 5 |
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

| | May 1874. | | May 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 16 | Leaves Tuticorin | 24 |
| „ Rutnagherry | 17 | „ Colombo | 25 |
| „ Vingorla | 17 | „ Galle | 26 |
| „ Goa | 18 | „ Negapatam | 29 |
| „ Carwar | 18 | „ Pondicherry | 30 |
| „ Mangalore | 19 | | June |
| „ Cannanore | 20 | „ Madras | 1 |
| „ Tellicherry | 20 | „ Coconada | 3 |
| „ Calicut | 21 | „ Vizagapatam | 3 |
| „ Beypore | 21 | „ Bimlipatam | 4 |
| „ Narrakal | 22 | „ Gopaulpore | 5 |
| „ Cochin | 2? | „ False Point | 6 |
| „ Alleppy | 22 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | 8 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

| | May 1874. | | May 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 8 | Leave BUSREH | 27 |
| „ Kurrachee | 12 | „ Mahomerah | 27 |
| „ Guadur | 13 | „ Fao | 27 |
| „ Muscat | 15 | „ Bushire | 29 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 17 | „ Bahrein | 29 |
| „ Linga | 19 | „ Linga | June 1 |
| „ Bushire | 21 | „ Bunder Abbas | 2 |
| „ Koweit | 21 | „ Muscat | 4 |
| „ Fao | 23 | „ Guadur | 6 |
| „ Mahomerah | 23 | „ Kurrachee | 9 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 24 | Arrive BOMBAY | 12 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseh Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.............Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

### LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave first week in May.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,928 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), Thomas McNabb, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

### WILSON LINE.

### LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

### FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,835 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain John C. Jaques, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatch from Bombay on 4th proximo. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | Including Wines. | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | | 9 10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (2,039 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Fentiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo, for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 4th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,431 tons and 370 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 1st May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

INDUS............ 3,473 TONS 500 H.P., on the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA............ 2,010 TONS 400 H.P., to sail in the last week in May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 660 |
| Second Class | Rs. 360 |

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

### MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £45 0 | £35 0 | £19-0 |
| To Port Said | £33 6 | £23 0 | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £32 8 | £22 0 | £13-7 |

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

### HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

| | 1st Class. | | | 2nd Class. | | | 3rd Class. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs | a. | p. |
| Oorun | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Hog Island | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Oolwa | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Rewas | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Dhurrumtur | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Thull | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Alibaugh | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Rewdunda | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

### STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR VIA ADEN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched to Zanzibar via Aden, on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The Steamer WHAMPOA will positively leave for Liverpool, via Suez Canal, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo. This Vessel carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers are requested to be on board by 3 P.M. Passages can be secured by application to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

### EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L.S.

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

### THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE

WATCH,

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,

KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,

A CAPITAL WATCH

FOR

HARD WORK

OR

TRAVELLING.

Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

3, HORNBY ROW.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following : Plated ice pictures, teapots, decanter stands, plated candlesticks, reading lamps, iron grids, Bohemian glass gilted flower vases, table time-pieces, hand lanterns, cold cream and toilet soaps wicker, bottles of eau de cologne, lady's kid gloves, tin painted trays, looking glasses, pictures, &c.

On account and at the risk of Jey Kissondass Goolabdass—

Ex s.s. Duna.

J G—380—20 Cases French Pot Paper.

Ex s.s. Bohara.

Do. 1 „ French Foolscap Paper.

Ex s.s. Lorne.

Do. 19 „ French Foolscap Paper.

Ex s.s. Trafalgar.

Do. 10 „ French Foolscap Paper.

Furniture consisting of blackwood large and small carved round tables, mahogany coloured pier tables, teapoys, full-carved lady's writing table, hatstands, blackwood folding arm easy chairs, camp cots, dressing tables, wardrobes, camphorwood chests, meat safes, reclining and sofa couches, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, chintz, dhotie, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Purshotum Hurryda-s—

P H—1 C 10—10 Cases Blue Orange Prints per Steamer Riga.

On account and at the risk of Nensey Toolseydass.

J L—C—S—22-25—4 Cases T. Red Cambrics, or Steamer Neera.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged and Sound Piece Goods at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godowns in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th day of May instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.'s Godown in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of damaged and sound piece goods, consisting of—

Various widths and weights of Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Mulls, Dhoties of various kinds, also Silk Bordered Dhoties, Grey Drills, 28 and 26 yards, Prints, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AND COLABA.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Damodher Pandoorung Joobeledar, the three Lots of undermentioned :—

Lot 1.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or oart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known, under the name of Wopam Agreroo of two wheels, together with a bungalow and range or chawl, built standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said oart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 638, and 214 and contains by admeasurement 4 933 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows : - that is to say, on the east by the oart of Chundroo, on the west partly by the oart of Narayen Ramchunder, and partly by a passage, on the north partly by the oart of the late Elias de Charga, and partly by a passage, and on or towards the south by a public passage. The Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 688, and the said chawl is assessed under No. 690.

Lot 2.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or oart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known under the name of Wasleao Foolvirii of one-third wheel together with a range or chawl of buildings built and standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said land or oart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 545 and contains by admeasurement 1813 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the oart of the late Cassinath Damoder, on the west and south by the oart of Babajee Boreker, and on the north by a public passage, and which said chawl of buildings is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 746.

Lot 3.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, standing and built on the Fazendaree ground of Janardhu Ballajee Sett, situated at Old Women's Island Colewady, Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, the fazendaree ground contains by admeasurement 60 3-9 square yards and the dwelling-house and premises are bounded on the east by public passage, and the property of Bapooje Ballajee Shudgery, on the west by public passage, and the property of Thucker Doongersey Veesey, on the north by the Hamalwady Lane, and on the south by the Eduljee Nowrojee Road, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwer, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property execute by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 186?.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that oart or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwur road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said oart or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1419 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Cullianddas Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvandundass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,

Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart with moveable wood in excellent order and a set of Harness.

The Property of Major Ducat.

A Second-hand English-built Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman.

A Grey Arab Riding Horse, 14-2, 5 years, good paces, goes in harness, Price Rs. 450. To be seen on giving an hours' notice to the Undersigned.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet in single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

Also,

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

### OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy.......................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10

Single Copy.............................. Annas 4

Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE invite applications for the POST of SECRETARY, vacant though the death of Mr. JAMES TAYLOR. Applications, which are to be addressed to the Committee, to be sent into the Office of the Chamber not later than WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 6th instant.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1st May 1874.

### J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED,

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BY SPARKS AND MOLINE,

QUARTS AND PINTS.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.

Quarts, Pints and Imperial Pints.

WINES.

GERMAN WINES,

STILL HOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| MARCOBRUNNER, | NIERSTEINER, |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH, | BODENHEIMER, |
| OPPENHEIMER, | WALPORZHEIMER, |
| RUDESHEIMER, | GEISENHEIMER, |

For the consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal,

GERMAN WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE,

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

CLARET.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine | per doz. | quarts | 10 |
| Ditto Ditto | „ | pints | 6 |
| PAUILLAC, superior quality | „ | quarts | 12 |
| Ditto ditto | „ | pints | 6-8 |
| MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine | „ | pints | 9 |
| St. JULIEN ditto ditto | „ | pints | 10 |
| SAUTERNE, very superior Wine | „ | quarts | 20 |

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONTRACHET, 1862 | per doz. | quarts | 48 |
| POMMARD | „ | „ | 28 |
| SAVIGNY | „ | „ | 25 |
| BEAUNE | „ | „ | 18 |
| CHABLIS | „ | „ | 18 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHERRY, Pale, by Butler & Son | per doz. | 21 |
| Do. Very Dry,—Green Seal | „ | 25 |
| Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal | „ | 27 |
| Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal | „ | 30 |
| Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres | „ | 30 |

OLD TOM, by Walter Bovill ......................per doz. 16

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A 1 White Label, per dozen Rs. 24 0 0

COGNAC VIEUX, „ Green Label, „ „ 21 0 0

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

### DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

TUESDAY EVENING, 5th MAY.

GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME

BENEFIT OF

HARRY LESLIE,

WHO WILL, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, DELIVER HIS ORIGINAL PARLIAMENTARY STUMP ORATION,

AND

LAST PERFORMANCE

BUT ONE

OF THIS CELEBRATED TROUPE.

By universal desire will be repeated

THE WONDROUS BOX AND CABINET ALLUSION,

which created the most marked sensation,

ON SATURDAY EVENING.

EVERYBODY ASTOUNDED! EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!

In this extraordinary delusion a Box is placed upon the Stage and carefully examined by any of the audience. The Performer is then put in the Box, which is carefully locked by Gentlemen from the audience, who retain possession of the keys. The box is then corded, the Gentlemen sealing the knots, also placing seals on the locks. The Box is then placed in the Cabinet, and in a few minutes the Cabinet is opened, the Box is taken out with the seals unbroken, the cord is removed, the Box opened, the Performer gone, and the Box empty.

This wonderful delusion has been mystifying London for the past 12 months and is still unaccounted for.

NOTHING SINCE THE TIME OF THE

PHARAOHS

Ever created such profound Astonishment

(Says the "London Times.")

Mr. CARSON, during his recent visit to London, visited Messrs. Maskilyne and Cooke's and Dr. Lynn's Entertainment, and was so much impressed with this marvellous deception, that he purchased the right of Exhibition in India, and will have the honour of producing it for the second time in addition to the usual Programme of

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

AT THE ABOVE THEATRE,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 5th MAY.

NOTICE.

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 7th MAY,

GRAND GALA NIGHT,

BENEFIT OF DAVE CARSON,

AND POSITIVELY

THE LAST PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 4 |
| Stalls | „ 3 |
| Upper Circle | „ 2 |
| Pit | „ 1 |

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock.—Trouble begins at 8-45.

### COMMISSARIAT STORES.

AUCTION SALE, 6th MAY 1874.

Two TEAKWOOD SHOW CASES, with Glass SHUTTERS and CUPBOARDS.

FOR SALE, a SHIP GIG, Copper fastened and in good repair Will be Sold a bargain. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE'S SONS,

British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 2nd May 1874.

NOTICE.—The Office of the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, is REMOVED to the First-floor of the House No. 28, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

E. HEWETT, Manager.

NOTICE.—The authority hitherto given to MOBED CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE to MAKE PURCHASES on behalf of the Undersigned is THIS DAY WITHDRAWN.

બમનજી શાપુરજી.

BOMANJEE SHAPURJEE.

4th May 1874.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the FIFTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest ; the SUM of RUPEES 14,6.0, being the FIFTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT ; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the TWENTY-SIXTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1874.

THE FAMINE in BENGAL having cost the English Government lots of money, in consequence of the scarcity of money ruling last month the Bank's Rate of Interest was raised to 12 per cent., the result of which was a fall in the price of Opium—Patna selling at Rs. 1,140 and Malwa Rs. 1,335. There being now a large amount of money, the former has gone up to Rs. 1,205 and the latter Rs. 1,375. The advices from Hongkong are likewise better, 1,250 Chests of Malwa realizing Rs. 1,375 per Chest. It is believed the price will still rise.

The following is a list of Purchasers of Opium, with the prices realized :—

25th April.

Ebrahim Nooroodeen Cagdee, 52 Chests, at 1,360 and 1,370.

26th April.

Ebrahim Nooroodeen Cagdee, 29 Chests, at 1370.

27th April.

Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Captain, 42 Chests, at 1,375 ; Ebrahim Nooroodeen Cagdee, 24 Chests, at 1,3.5.

28th April.

Ebrahim Nooroodeen Cagdee, 33 Chests, at 1,375 ; Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Captain, 51 Chests, at 1,375 ; Burjorjee Mody, 60 Chests, at 1,375 ; Gunesh Crishnajee, 126 Chests, at 1,375 ; Ebrahim Nooroodeen Cagdee, 50 Chests, at 1,375 ; E. D. Sasoon, 48 Chests at 1,375 ; Gunesh Cristnajee, 131 Chests, at 1,375 ; Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy, 54 Chests, at 1,375.

30th April.

Gunesh Cristnajee, 143 Chests, at 1,375 ; E. D. Sassoon, 225 Chests, at 1,375 ; Ebrahim Nooroodeen, 35 Chests, at 1,375 ; Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Captain, 87 Chests, at 1,375 ; Cursetjee Bomonjee, 70 Chests, at 1,375.

जेकीसंन तोदी.

*i. e.* JEYKISSON TODY.

### D. S. KEMP & CO.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

*SILVER PRIZE MEDAL,* 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A varied selection is on view and the filling is executed on the very shortest notice. The eminent utility of these Chests is now unquestioned. "All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—B. Disraeli.

Filled—Rs. 17 to Rs. 130.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

MOSQUITO-BITE SPECIFIC.—Travellers in the Siamese Swamps, where there exists a particularly large and venomous variety of these insects, report that the Specific affords the most perfect protection from bites.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the *recipé* was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

UNITED SERVICE BITTERS.—For its bracing tonic properties and fine full aroma, this Bitter has obtained a preference to Angostura.

Per Pint, Rs. 2.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ITHURIEL, arrived from Glasgow and Falmouth, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, s s. Ithuriel.

Bombay, 3rd May 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

NOTICE.—On and after WEDNESDAY next, the 6th May 1874, the STEAM FERRY BOAT PLYING between THULL, ALIBAG and REODUNDA, WILL NOT CALL at THULL, owing to boisterous weather.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 2nd May 1874.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Bombay Co-operative Society's Stores will be enabled to meet the wants of Shareholders on or about the 15th instant. The Price Lists will be issued in due course, but in order to avoid delay, Shareholders are recommended to send their orders to the Secretaries and Agents.

By Order,

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,

Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (In Liquidation).—A quorum not having been present at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company, called for THURSDAY, the 30th April, Notice is hereby given, that the said MEETING stands ADJOURNED to THURSDAY next, the 7th of May at 3 o'clock, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane.

P. A. R. OLDFIELD, Liquidator,

Alexandra Press Company.

Bombay, 2nd May 1874.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 21st instant, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN, and other articles belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per hundred for any quantity.

The Tenders must state the time per thousand required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles must be taken from, and delivered into, the Marine Stores, subject to deductions for burns and tears, or other damage while in the Contractor's hands, as may be decided on by a competent Committee

A Deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rupees (5,000) Five Thousand must be given by the successful Tenderer.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1874 to 31st May 1875.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st May 1874.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA and MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE JUSSAWALA......Contributories.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 30th day of April 1874, presented to the said High Court by the abovenamed Contributories of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott on the 5th day of June 1874, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself, or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,

Solicitors for the Petitioners.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. FOWELL, Midwife, is requested to forward her address to "A," care *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a CHESTNUT GALLOWAY. Apply to Captain BURGESS, Bombay Arsenal.

FOR SALE, a Strong Bay Australian Brougham HORSE with HARNESS. Price Rs. 350. Address "L. H.," H. M.'s Mint.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a Merchant's Office, here or abroad. Advertiser is conversant with English, French, and German correspondence. Best references. Address "MERCUR," care of this Office.

## NOTICES.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

### GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial | £ 4 14 0 |
| Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped | 6 6 9 |

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. | 12 12 0 |
| Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes | 21 0 0 |

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case | 18 13 0 |
| Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case | 27 6 0 |

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

### MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

| GLASGOW. | LONDON. |
|---|---|
| 46, Washington Street. | 84, Upper Thames Street. |

New Works.—Fossilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rain Water Goods. | Verandahs. | Columns & Lamps. |
| Railing and Gates. | Conservatories. | School Fittings. |
| Tomb Railing. | Covered Ways. | Washhand Basins. |
| Terminals. | Balconies. | Closets and Urinals. |
| Cresting. | Fountains. | Baths and Troughs. |

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by remittance or reference to firm in England.

### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

### ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Churches, | Institutions, | Halls, |
| Schools, | Conservatories, | Corridors, |
| Clubs, | Vestibules, | Dairies, &c. |

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,

ENGLAND.

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox [illegible]. Of course it would not thus be [illegible] not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine witho[illegible] COLLIS BROWNE" on the Governme[illegible] medical testimony accompanies each [illegible]

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. [illegible] GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOM[illegible]

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. [illegible]

## WANTED.

WANTED, a Miniature BROUGHAM with or without HORSE. Particulars to be sent to Major YOUNG, Presidency Pay Office.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until November 30th, 1874, a well furnished BUNGALOW on MALABAR HILL having 4 Bed Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, good Stablings and Coach House, commanding one of the finest views of Back Bay and the Harbour.

Also a well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Keep-sake," at MATHERAN for the season.

RARE AND REAL!!!

Best Mocca Coffee, just arrived.

For particulars and information regarding buying and selling apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

## NOTICES.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share for the half-year ending 31st December 1873 will be paid to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Hornby Row, on and after the 4th proximo. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28th instant to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE OF CALL.—In pursuance of Article 44 of the Company's Deed of Co partnership, Notice is hereby given, that all the Contributories of the above-named Company are hereby required to pay to the Company at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the Fourth day of May 1874, the balance of Rs. 125, which shall then remain due from them respectively in respect of the New Quarter Shares held by them respectively in the Company and issued in pursuance of the Resolution No. 1 of the Shareholders of the Company, dated the 11th October 187? ; and Notice is hereby also given, that in the event of any Shareholder omitting to pay the balance then due by him as aforesaid on or before the said Fourth day of May 1874, he will be required to pay interest on such balance at 9 per cent. per annum from the said Fourth day of May 1874 til payment.—Dated this Second day of April 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

NOTICE.—PILES FISTULA.—Dr. PARAHRAM MOODALIAR, from Madras, residing at No. 11, New Line Street, opposite Bhao Rukhmajee's House, near Dhobie Talao. He professes to cure or to remove, within a few days, Internal, External and bleeding Piles, Fistulas and Scrofula, by mere application of Native Medicinal Drugs and without the assistance of surgical operation. He possesses numerous Certificates from respectable Gentlemen, both European and Native, as to his proficiency in the art of curing the above distressing diseases. He may be consulted at home at 7 A. M. and 1 P.M., daily. Fees moderate and according to the circumstances of patients. If required, his Wife will attend Female Patients in cases of the above diseases.

### BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald,

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton,

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON,

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

### S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,

STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,

ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

### HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

*For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.*

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

### THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

| *FOR DESTROYING* | *FOR DISINFECTING* |
|---|---|
| RATS, SNAKES, | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, |
| REPTILES, INSECTS, | DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING |
| &c., &c., &c. | CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*

*For VAPORIZING CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.*

*For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.*

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A amphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

### BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours ; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation ; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything at is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence ; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best of every article entering into their composition ; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula ; but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla ; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functions, operations.

FOR SALE AT

Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,

AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

## NOTICES.

### DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(OF MADRAS),

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS

BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,

AND

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS

NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S

BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC, to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE, Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Prie-dieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete. Rs. 1,000.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Billiard Cloth 80 yards for a full size Billiard Table.

| | |
|---|---|
| Set of 3 Balls | Rs. 21 |
| Ditto 12 „ | 80 |
| Pyramidal „ | 112 |

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; No. 2 & 3 from Rs. 3 to 10 each.

Cue Tips 8 annas a doz.

Chalk 12 „

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to 350.

GILT MOULDING for Frames, Oil Paintings, Photographs, from ½ inch to 6 inches broad, of the best selection, all kinds of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Woods, and also Gilt Furnitures made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES, Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses, advantageously complete those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pression or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandah, Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof, gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot, Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots, HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, Red, Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Board, also re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, many them hope for a continuance of it.

### MISS CARRY GEORGE'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

WILL MAKE THEIR

FIRST APPEARANCE

AT THE

GRANT ROAD THEATRE

ON OR ABOUT 8th MAY

FOR A SHORT SEASON.

### A 16' 0" PIT TO SINK.

TENDERS are invited for the SINKING of a 16' 0" CIRCULAR PIT.

1st Letting say 200 feet deep.

Engine power, Material, and Tools supplied by the Company, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Further particulars, specification, and all other information to be obtained on application to the

AGENT & MANAGER

of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co.,

Mohpanie Mines, Gadurwarra.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED the REPRESENTATIVES of the BOARD of HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS, they beg to give notice that the said Hamburg Underwriters, according to paras. 65-68 and paras. 127-140 of the

"CONDITIONS OF MARINE INSURANCE ESTABLISHED UPON THE BASIS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL MERCANTILE LAW IN 1867,"

are not liable to make good to the Insured any claims on Ships or Goods arriving in a damaged state in Bombay or any neighbouring port, where there may be no representative of the Underwriters, unless they (the Undersigned) have been called in to ascertain the damage, to nominate a Surveyor, and to certify to the Survey reports and estimates.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,

Representatives of the Board of Hamburg Underwriters.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

THE Undersigned being the Representatives of the

"Assecuranz Compagnie," Bremen,

"Assecuranz Compagnie, Oceanus," Bremen,

as well as of all other Marine Insurance Compagnies, in Bremen, they beg to give notice that the said Bremen Insurance Compagnies according to paras. 61-63 of the

"INSURANCE CONDITIONS OF THE BREMEN INSURANCE COMPAGNIES IN FORCE SINCE 1st JAN. 1854,"

are not liable to make good to the Insured any claims on Ships or Goods arriving in a damaged state in Bombay or any neighbouring port, where there may be no representative of the Insurance Compagnies, unless they (the Undersigned) have been called in to ascertain the damage, to nominate a Surveyor, and to certify to the Survey reports and estimates.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,

Representatives of the Bremen Insurance Compagnies.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

### THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management:

| | |
|---|---|
| COLONEL HACKETT. | COLONEL CLAY. |
| CAPTAIN DOBBS. | CAPTAIN TURNER. |

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moul-Ali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.

Second horse one-quarter.

Third horse one twelfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Tickets received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,

Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

### CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS,

All with the new Patent Binding, each leaf being attached to a leather or linen joint, one or two Cartes in a Page.

From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30 each.

Quarto, Four Cartes in a Page, to contain 200 Cartes.

From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 each.

Also an extensive selection of handsomely-bound Carte de Visite Albums, at the following low Prices :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Small, to hold 50 Portraits | Rs. 4 0 |
| Oblong, two on a page, to hold 100 Portraits | 8 0 |
| Quarto, four on a page, to hold 200 Portraits | 16 0 |
| „ „ Superior | 24 0 |

*** *For elegance of Design and excellence of Workmanship, these Albums are not to be equalled at the Price.*

### ALBUMS FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

Manufactured to special order, some Superb Albums for mounting Photographs ; they are of thick paper or Card-board, bound in a very superior style. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 25 each.

ALBUMS FOR ARMS AND CRESTS, NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, FERNS, AND FLOWERS, &c.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 2ND MAY, 1874.

A decided backward movement seems to have taken possession of the Liverpool Cotton Market, yesterday's report being quiet, sales 12,000 bales and to-day's dull, sales only 10,000 bales. According to Reuter, spot quotations are unaltered, but we learn from private sources that arrivals are 1/16 d. lower and in poor demand. To account for this dulness in the face of the consistent falling off in the American receipts we require to look at the weekly figures, which show an increase of supplies both on the spot and at sea, while the want of buoyancy in Manchester is against heavy buying by the trade, which of late has been the entire support of the market. The persistent way in which the Liverpool speculators continue to keep out of the staple is extremely significant, and may be interpreted probably as signifying not only a want of confidence in the actual position, but a disbelief in the reports of a short planting in America; possibly, the disastrous results of speculation on the American reports in previous years may now be inducing an amount of extra caution, but it is seldom this can be laid to Liverpool account. The following are the American crop figures to the 1st instant as compared with the preceding week and the corresponding week last year, viz.—

| | 1874. | Last Week. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts at the ports | 29,000 | 32,000 | 47,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 42 000 | 40,000 | 44 000 |
| " Exports to Continent | 27,000 | 25 000 | 21,000 |
| Stock at U. S. ports | 412,000 | 465,000 | 431,000 |
| Total receipts to date | 3,569,000 | ... | 3,256,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 1,595,000 | ... | 1,495 000 |
| Total export to Continent | 915,000 | ... | 666,000 |

The supply of Cotton in and afloat for Great Britain on 1st instant compare with last week and the same date last year as follows:—

| | 1874. | Last Week. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 805,000 | 785,000 | 744,160 |
| Do London | 156,125 | 169,000 | 170,087 |
| American afloat | 260,000 | 260,000 | 216,000 |
| East Indian afloat | 350,000 | 300,000 | 332,000 |
| Total | 1,571,125 | 1,514,000 | 1,459,247 |

The Manchester Piece Goods market on Friday is reported by Reuter firm but little doing, and 8¼ Shirtings are quoted at 9s. 3d., an advance of 3d. per per piece; private advices, however we hear, give a less favourable account of the market, and make no difference in prices.

Consols, we notice, are still quoted at 93, and Bar Silver is again ½d. lower, being now 58⅜d. per ounce.

**MONEY and EXCHANGE**—Sterling has not altered in any way during the day, nor is there any new influence to notice. Only a moderate amount of business has been done and we repeat yesterday's quotations, viz.—Bank Bills 6 months' sight 1s. 1 1⅛d.; Credits 6 months' sight 1s. 11 11/16d. per rupee. *Government Paper* is decidedly firmer, a fair extent of business having been done at our quotations viz.—*Fours* Rs. 102; *Fours and a half* Rs. 103; Fives and a half Rs. 107.

The SHARE MARKET closes with a somewhat better tendency and values generally are the turn in favour of holders.

In COTTON buyers have shown less disposition to operate unless at a reduction in prices which sellers have declined to concede, and the transactions have accordingly been on a smaller scale than for some days back. As our present level is over Liverpool currencies and the rush to complete April shipments is over, we may possibly see quieter markets for a time except for such qualities as fully fair Omrawuttee, which is most difficult to meet with and has, we believe, been oversold. We quote Mowa at Rs. 183; Bhownuggur and Dhollera Rs. 179 to Rs. 181; Wudwan Rs. 176 to Rs. 178; Ginned Broach Rs. 200, Akote full-pressed Rs 193 per candy.

FREIGHTS are very quiet for sailing ships, £3 to £3 2s. 6d. being the rate for ready tonnage, while for a wooden vessel just in we hear £2 17s. 6d. would be accepted. Steamers are quite at £3 to £3 1s. 3d. for ready shipment and £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d. for forward loading.

GREY GOODS continue quiet but steady with only a moderate business doing from first hands at previous prices. Bleached Goods are dull and difficult of sale. Yarns are still in request at hardening rates.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Noml. value ♦ sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 90 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ pct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,430 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p. ct | Do of Bombay New | 762½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 225 | 5 p. ct | Do 2nd Res. issue | 435 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,140 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 275 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 400 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 175 |
| 10,000 | 250 | 125 | 6 p.ct. | National Bank of India. | 128 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 490 |
| **LAND COMPANIES.** | | | | | |
| 4,000 | 5,000 | all | Rs. 60 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,375 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 112 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 30p.s. | Mazagon Land | 915 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.s. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 385 |

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

| | | | | **RAILWAY COMPANIES.** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | £20 | 218-8-0 | p.c | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 240 |
| ...... | £20 | 109-1-5 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ...... | £20 | 43-10-2 | do. | Ditto | |
| ...... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,125 |
| ...... | £18 | 196-5-1 | do. | Do. New Shares | |
| | | | | **PRESS COMPANIES.** | |
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 160 ps | Abar Cotton Press Co | 1,500 |
| 200 | 2 000 | 1,100 | 150 do | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 900 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 15 pc. | Albert Ginning Co. | 500 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 150 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 100ps. | Apollo Press Co. | 4,300 |
| 200 | 2,500 | all | .. | Berar Cotton G. & P. Co. | 1,535 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200ps. | Bombay Press Co. | 800 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50p.s | Do New | 200 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 ps | Broach Cotton Co | 550 |
| 100 | 1,500 | .. | ... | Carwar Company | 700 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 40 | Colaba Press Co. | 3,200 |
| 350 | 9,000 | all | 250ps. | East India Press Co. | 2,200 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 300 ps | Fort Press Co. | 4,400 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 ps | Framji Cowasji Press C° | 10 nl |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 70 ps | French Press Co | 500 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,465 | 75 ps | Imperial Press Co | 400 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 60 ps | Mofussil Press & G. Co. | 585 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5000 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld | 1,800 |
| 120 | 2,500 | 750 | 125 ps | Prince of Wales Press | 1,500 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | ... | Sassoon's Press Co. | 1,050 |
| 400 | 850 | 750 | 135 ps | Scinde Press Co. | 495 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 1,025 |
| 120 | 1,500 | 1,250 | Rs. 80 | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,000 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 80 ps. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 850 |
| 450 | 1,000 | all | 80 ps* | Volkart United Press Co. | 960 |

* Per share for the half year.

| | | | | **SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 620 | 1,250 | all | 100* | Alexandra Spinning | 1,530 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 175p.s | Alliance Spinning | 2,890 |
| 300 | 2,000 | all | | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co | 2,000 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.s | Bombay United | 1,350 |
| 1,600 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills | 200 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | 50p. | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,790 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Great Eastern | 2,600 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,420 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | Khandeish Spinning | 1,000 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 550 | ... | Madras U. Spinning | 650 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.s | Manockji Petit's | 1,465 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100p.s | Morarjee Spinning | 1,460 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 300* | Oriental | 4,050 |
| 690 | 2,500 | 400 | 200p.s | Royal | 2,610 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200p.s | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,525 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 10p.s | Do. Do. ,1/4 share | 375 |

* Per share for the half-year.

| | | | | **MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,420 |
| 1,000 | 250 | all | 4½p.ct | Bombay Gas Company | 65 |
| 500 | | 300 | 15 ps. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 110 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p.c. | Malabar Company Ld. | 100 |
| 4,000 | 0 | all | 1½ ps. | Mechanics' Build'gs Co. | 26 |
| | 500 | all | 45 ps. | Treacher & Co | 410 |
| | 250 | all | 40 ps | Viegas Patent Slip Co | 35 |

## BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 95 | 19½ | ... | Bank of China | 1 |
| ...... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank | 1 |
| ...... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 1 |

## THE COTTON TRADE.

THE manager of the Mofussil Company supplies the following information:—

Broach, 1st May—During the week the weather has been bright and clear, and, though warm, there has been a good breeze, and the nights have been cool. The cotton season may now be said to be over, as almost all the yards of the factories are empty, and there is scarcely any kuppas in the villages. At Pallej and the factories to the north of this, there is still some kuppas, and those factories will be fully employed for about three weeks more; but it is not an easy matter to get selection, owing to bad ginning, &c.; and though the cotton will not class above "fully-fair," it is readily being bought up on native account at an equivalent of Rs. 203 to Rs. 204 for F. P. B. in Bombay, and is being despatched in H. P. B. to the Bombay Green.

Ahmedabad, 1st.—The quality has fallen off very much, and the season will soon be at an end.

Surat, 1st—There is still a little good kuppas in the villages, but the ryots are holding out for high rates, or an equivalent of Rs. 208 in Bombay.

Jamboosar, 1st.—The gins are still working well, and the season will last for two weeks more.

Wurdha, 30th April.—Since last report the weather has been cloudy, with occasional gusts of wind. Receipts during the week amount to 230 bales only, and things are getting very quiet.

Hingunghaut, 30th.—About 230 bales have been brought into this market during the past week. The quality is much about the same. We expect more liberal supplies after the the Koonbees' wedding season is over—about four days hence. We are having cloudy weather, especially at nights.

Khamgaum, 30th.—The weather during the past week has been somewhat changeable, although frightfully hot and muggy. A thunderstorm passed over two or three days ago, but without giving us a drop of rain, which would be certainly a great boon at this time of the year. Our supplies have now dwindled down to 300 bojas per day; and the competition is so great, along with the increased rates, that it is with the greatest difficulty that one can compete advantageously with the present prices ruling in Bombay. One hundred and three thousand bales have come in up till last Saturday.

Moortizapore, 30th.—We have received during the week 40 bales only, and that of inferior quality. To-day we have not as yet received a single boja. The weather has been cloudy and intensely hot.

Sheagaum, 1st May.—Supplies have greatly fallen off during the past week, and consequently little business has been doing. The end of the season is fast approaching.

Julgaum, 30th April.—During the past week the weather has been fine but extremely hot. The arrivals of cotton have been fair, but it all comes from a distance—all the villages within 30 miles are now cleared out. The quality of cotton at present coming in here is not so good as previous arrivals, the greater portion being "mid-fair" and "fair" cotton.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. NAGOTNA, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Cutch (April 30), with one hundred and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE s. s. CELLA, 1,307 tons, Captain G. E. Harris, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal, with a general cargo and Mrs. Harper, three children and servant as passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa.—Lieutenant Adolfo Andrade, and thirty-five deck passengers for different ports.

THE s. s. SULTAN left Calcutta for London via the Canal with the following passengers:—

Mr and Mrs Fraser and three children; Revd M B Comfort; Mr W Shakespeare; Captain and Mrs D G Pitcher, infant and ayah; Mr and Mrs B Manger, Captain and Mrs Dugdale. Messrs F Wilford, W Fielding, R Clarke, E Cripps and C Carey; Mrs Main and infant; Mrs Richmond and two infants.

THE P. & O. s. s. KHIVA arrived in Madras roads on Wednesday from Suez with the following passengers:—

For Calcutta—Dr and Mrs Willcocks, Mr D Horsley, Mr A Sanderson, Mr J H Bridgman, Mr C W Daniel, Mr A F Watson, Mr G Tamract and Mr J Nuttall.

For Madras—Col Greenway, Major T C Pears, Capt Taylor, Mr Wigon, Capt May's servant and Capt Caldbeck's servant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ASIA, 1139 tons, Captain A. Gray, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Beypore.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, and Mr. G. S. Lushington and servant. For Carwar.—Mr. G. Nicol, Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee and servant, Mr. Cope, and Mr. W. Walton. For different ports.—Nineteen deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Nagotna (s) | Nacoda | Cutch, April 30. |
| 3 | Cashmere (s) | Cotton | Calcutta, April 9. |
| | Ithuriel (s) | Pearson | London. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Nubia (s) | Hall | Australia, &c. |
| | Glenhaven | Forshaw | Havre. |
| | Pegasus | Powell | Liverpool. |
| | Octavia | Twaits | Falmouth. |
| | Pehlwan | Pead | Goa. |
| | Asia (s) | Gray | Coast and Calcutta. |
| 3 | Cella (s) | Harris | Liverpool. |

The ship St. Elmo, Clarke, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Ship Pembrokeshire, to Havre.

Steamer Nagotna, to Coast and Cutch.

### CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

29 Emblehope (s) ......Stephenson ...Akyab, April 27.

Assyria (s) ......Howell ......Bombay, April 4.

Star of Erin......Mill ......London, Dec. 31.

April. DEPARTURES.

29 Steamers Roma, and Sultan. Barque Joshua.

### MADRAS.

April ARRIVALS.

29 Khiva (s)............ London.

30 Southern Queen ............ Galle.

Webfoot ............ Shield.

Vimeira ............ Negapatam.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga s, 5 bags corks Dhunjeebhoy Dhunjeeshaw; 2,167 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.; 3 cases cutlery, N. and B. Wadia and Co.

Wimbledon s, 1,467 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.; 130 cases papers, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo s, 2 cases toys, A. Cursetjee Dady and Co.; 3 tierces glassware, Merwanjee and Co.

Pembrokeshire, 5 casks green paint, Hajee Esmall Jaitha and sons; 3 casks toys, Hajee Ebram Hoosein.

### DAILY EXPORTS—2ND MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persian Empire, 51 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraj.

Bride of Lorne, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 400 bundles galls, Shariff Salimahomed.

Mabel s, 200 bales cotton, Bechurdass Ambaidass; 85 bales cotton, Shariff Salimahomed and Co.

Savernake, 300 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.

Cella s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Bapoobhoy.

Riga s, 1,060 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 65 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 150 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 60 bales cotton, Ghelabhoy Moolchund.

Orchis s, 50 bales wool, Cursondass Muthooradas; 50 bales cotton, Behriend Brothers; 56 bales cotton, Isverdass Custoorchund; 300 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.; 120 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 130 bales cotton, Dewjee Premjee; 200 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co.; 75 chests opium, Khimjee Luckmidass; 672 bags linseed, Mooljee Tricomujee.

Cerdic s, 13 bales wool, Fazulala Cassombhoy Nathoobhoy; 125 bales cotton, The L. A. and Co.; 105 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe and Co.; 175 bales cotton, Vurjlall Luckmonbhoy.

Midlothian s, 125 cwts. coir yarn, Mowjee Dayal; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Mooljee Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.;

Wimbledon s, 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 75 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Vithuldass Bhanjee; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon; 195 cwts. horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama.

FOR LONDON.

Colombo s, 75 bags linseed, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Indus s, 2,500 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,700 bags linseed W. Nicol and Co; 10 cases fishmaws, Dawood Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ceres s, 500 bales cotton, A. Trading Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus s, 1,466 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

Commissarate s, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

Horse Guard s, 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blythwood s, 519 bags gingelly seed and 400 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

Headquarter s, 2,500 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Headquarter s, 2,200 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda s, 1 bundle shawls, M. Mahomedbhoy Misree 2 bundles shawls, Ahmedshaw Esoofshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s, 3 bundles E. teeth, Moomun; 223 bundles sharkfins, Suchoo Khakey; 12 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 2½ chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 9 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 82 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 200 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 bundles E. teeth, 2 bundles sharkfins, and 57 packages olibanum, Ludhabhoy Chottoo; 15 chests opium, Hajee Abool Noor Mahomed; 10 chests opium, V. Muncharam.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s, 92 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 31 chests opium, Jokeeram Noopchund; 9 chests opium, Bacher Goolpall; 6 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 25 chests opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 250 chests opium, Guneshdass Chrishnajee; 19½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 11 chests opium, V. Muncharam; 100 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.; 13 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 46 chests opium, B. R. Mody; 21 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 1.

Brownlow, Brigadier General-Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

Bean, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rawul Pindee.

Gray, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Tighe, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES—May 1.

Mills, Surgeon-Major, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Crane, Surgeon-Major 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd May, 1874.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that such of the Pouches now in charge of Regiments of N I, as will not have served the period prescribed by the Regulations on or before the 31st of March, 1875, shall be altered to adapt them for holding Enfield Rifle ammunition in accordance with samples of converted Pouches which will be forwarded to such Regiment and outstation Arsenal by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Accoutrements

Ammunition

2 The necessary alterations to be carried out regimentally and the *bona fide* cost thereof charged for by Commanding Officers in contingent bills, provided the amount expended does not exceed 4 annas per Pouch.

3 It is to be understood that the nipple wrenches and cramps hitherto in possession of the sepoys shall in future be carried by non-commissioned officers only; and all such articles now in excess of the reduced requirements should be returned into store accordingly.

4 All old pattern Pouches which have served the regulated period should be at once replaced with new ones of the proper pattern.

Garrison Instruction—The next course of Garrison Instruction will commence on the 16th June. General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts will send to the Adjutant General's Office, Mahableshwur, on the 15th May, the names of the officers selected to go through the course.

With reference to G O C No 462 of 1872 the names of all Lieuts of British Regiments who entered the Army prior to the 1st of May 1870, and who failed at the last or any previous examination, as well as of those who have not yet presented themselves, must be included in the lists submitted.

With reference to G O C No 679, 5th Novr 1873, the Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned six additional cells, within the prison enclosure at Belgaum being used as garrison cells, as a temporary arrangement.

Discipline

Prisoners

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

8th Regt N I—Lieut W B Ferris, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 14th N I, to officiate as Adjt during the absence of Capt Tandy, or until further orders.

Garrison Instruction—Under instructions from Government, the centre of Garrison Instruction, Government Resolution, No 1479, 17th April 1874, established at Mount Aboo, is removed to Poona.

Capt Braine, Garrison Instructor, will proceed to Poona, by rail and dak at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Capt S Carter, Staff Corps, Adjt 4th Regt N I (Rifles), 24th April 1874.

Col J Thacker, S C, Depy Asst Comy Genl, Maj J S D Bolton, S C, Sub Asst Comy Genl, and Capt W E Simpson, Genl List, 1st Wing Subaltern, 28th N I, 29th April 1874.

Under the provisions of G O C No 764, 6th December 1873, H E the C-in-C is pleased to confer the medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, on Serjeant Thomas William Brumby, Unattached List, Ordnance Department.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Royal Artillery (9th Brigade)—Brigade Order, dated 25th of April 1874, appointing Lieut A F Makellor to officiate as Gunnery Instructor, vice Capt R Sadlier.

14th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 9th April 1874, appointing Capt Greig to officiate as Wing Officer, as a temporary measure, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Col Hill appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command, and until the arrival of Major Woodhouse.

The following arrangements are confirmed:—

Poona Horse—Major La Touche officiated as Comdt, and Capt Moore as 2nd in Command, from the 23rd March to the 9th April, 1874.

Capt Owen officiated as 2nd Squadron officer, and Capt Erskine as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 23rd March to the 9th April, and from the 24th to the 30th April, 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

68th Foot—Sub-Lieut R E N Thomas, to Poorundhur, from 25th April to 24th May 1874, on Medical Certificate.

Indian Medical Dept—Surgn Maj R Dick, M D, to Bombay, from 2nd May 1874 to 9th May, 1874, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 29.)

Mr Michael D'Souza is appointed to act until further orders as a Head Asst in the Bengal Secretariat.

Mr Trevor John Chichelev Grant is appointed to act as a Secy to the Board of Revenue during the absence on leave of Mr J Geoghegan, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Home Renny, Offg Asst Comr. in charge of the Buxa sub-division, in Julpigoree, is appointed, to exercise original jurisdiction in respect of all suits and other matters connected with immoveable property, revenue, and rent within the Bhootan Dooars pertaining to the Buxa sub-division. Mr Renny will exercise these powers with effect from the 8th Oct 1873.

Mr Ross Lewis Mangles, V C, is appointed to act as Comr of the Chittagong Division during the absence on leave of Mr Cockerell, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Mason Towers, B A, having reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 24th instant, on his return from furlough, is appointed until further orders, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Patna.

Mr Frederick William Joseph Rees, B A, is appointed to act temporarily as Mag and Depy Collr of Howrah.

Mr Thomas Taylor Allen, Actg Second Addtl Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed also to act as Addtl Sessions Judge of Hooghly and Howrah.

Mr Richard Mounsel Waller, B A, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Bankoora, is allowed furlough for 18 months on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr Hamilton Winkup Gordon, B A, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Tirhoot, is allowed furlough for one year seven months and fourteen days on medical certificate together with the usual subsidiary leave from the 1st May 1874.

Mr Henry Murray Tobin, C S, Asst to Comr, Hazareebagh, having passed a special examination held by the Depy Comr of that district, is declared to have passed completely by the First or Lower Standard.

Mr Horace Abel Cockerell, Comr of Chittagong, is allowed furlough for one year on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave.

The following officers are transferred to the Patna District, for employment on relief duty:—

Mr George Edward Porter, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge Baraset Division, 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr William Fiddian, B A, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge Bhuddruck Division, Balasore.

Messrs Porter and Fiddian will be respectively employed in the Patna and Chumparun Districts.

Mr Thomas James Murray, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge Lall Bagh Division, Moorshedabad.

Mr Robert Cornish, B A, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge Meherpore Division, Nuddea.

Mr Francis Henry Bennett Skrine, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge Chooadangah Division, Nuddea.

Mr George Godfrey, Asst Mag and Collr, Nuddea.

Mr L Roberts, Extra Asst Comr, Sonthal pergunnahs, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Revd S B Taylor is appointed to be Chaplain of St Thomas's Church, Calcutta.

Surgn A H Williams is appointed to be Addtl Civil Surgn of Tirhoot, and is posted to Mudhoobunnee.

Surgn-Maj J G French, M D, who was appointed, under orders of the 7th March 1874, to act as Civil Surgn of Cuttack, will continue to act as Civil Surgn of Burdwan until further orders.

In supersession of the orders of the 31st March 1874, Surgn W D Stewart is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Cuttack.

Mr Henry Williamson Welbore Ellis is appointed to be Naval Store-keeper.

Capt R B Lungley is appointed to act as Naval Store-keeper till Mr Ellis, who is now employed on special duty connected with the famine, can join the appointment, or until further orders.

Mr William T Ryves is appointed to act as an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Behar Opium Agency.

The notification dated the 2nd March 1874, promoting Mr J S Gamble from the Third to the Second grade of Asst Conservators of Forests, is cancelled, there being no vacancy in the Second grade.

Mr A L Home, Depy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Lieut-Col C T Stewart, R E, Supg Engr, Second grade, to officiate as Supg Engr of the Northern Circle.

Lieut-Col Stewart assumed charge of the Northern Circle on the 1st current.

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### LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—

Bombay: Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oudh; and Miscellaneous.

GENERAL NEWS—

The Late Mr James Taylor.

Opening of the Dakore and Anund Extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

H. H. the Gaekwar's Railway.

The Koth Succession Case.

A Case arising out of the Koth Succession Case.

The Perjury Case arising out of the Sonapore Riot.

The Municipal Corporation.

The Bhownuggur Marriages.

Feeding Sheep on Salt Reclamations.

The Profits of Russian Middlemen in Central Asia.

The Wreck of the s. s. Chaldea.

Indo-British Institution.

The Cotton Frauds Commission.

The Direction of State Railways.

Completion of the Durbunga Railway.

NEWS-LETTERS—

Malabar.

Matheran.

Surat.

Mahableshwur.

Aden.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES—

The New East India Finance Committee.

Railway Carting Agencies.

English Capitalists and Indian Cotton Mills.

Turf Reform in India.

"The Bombay Ryot."

The Latest Addition to the Council of India.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES—

Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Poona Division Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—Regimental Rifle Shooting—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.

COMMERCIAL—

Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.

SHIPPING—

Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrivals. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BISCOE—May 2nd, at Bombay, William Seymour, the dearly loved son of Seymour Biscoe, B. S. C., and of Emily his wife, aged 11½ months.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—April 24th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Hugh Fraser, Agent, New Bank of Bombay, Ld., of a daughter.

ORTON—April 27th, at Dinapore, the wife of Rev. F. Orton, Chaplain, of a son.

WILSON—April 23, at Pooprree Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of Robert Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLERK—REYNOLDS—April 27th, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Revd. T. Foulkes, Louis S Clerk, Esq., to Caroline Harriet, daughter of the late G. A. Reynolds, Esq.

LOWIS—WELLAND—April 29th, at the Old (or Mission) Church, Calcutta, by the Revd J. Welland, brother of the bride, Captain Ross Fendall Lowis, R.A., fifth son of John Lowis, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Sarah Lane, third daughter of the late Joseph Welland, Esq., of Dublin.

# The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1874.

INDIAN journalists may, we think, be forgiven for not taking an "imaginative" view of the possible results of this year's famine in Behar. Writers in the London *Times* and the *Spectator* can afford to speak with unmeasured wrath of the inhumanity of a Government which, having the interests of a hundred and fifty millions of people to care for, hesitates to pour out public money like water in order to provide for the relief of distress which is still to a great extent imaginary. England is not called upon to pay the Famine Relief bill, and her journalists can afford therefore to be philanthropic with a light heart. But in India another set of considerations force themselves on one's attention. Every rupee that is spent by the Government to save people from dying of starvation in Behar is taken out of the pockets of poor taxpayers in other parts of India; and, if money is squandered on useless public works or on the charitable relief of swarms of able-bodied work-people, saved by the English press from the cruel pressure of a labour test, in Tirhoot, the whole country is likely to feel the pinch of this extravagance for many a long day to come in the suspension of necessary works of improvement and in the increased eagerness of State officials to distinguish themselves as zealous tax-collectors. It is not surprising, therefore, that public opinion in India has throughout the discussions respecting the famine approved the careful action of Lord Northbrook, who, while taking every precaution to mitigate the effects of a possible famine, refused to throw away money recklessly at the bidding of a Lieutenant-Governor who had only Bengal and Behar to think of, and whose reputation would not suffer if a whole year's Indian revenue were spent in feeding the population and improving the communications of the provinces under his rule. If the Viceroy had been inactive in presence of the calamity or had in any way neglected his duty to the inhabitants of the distressed districts, he certainly would not have escaped blame in India. But Mr. Auckland Colvin, in his paper in the *Fortnightly Review*, does Lord Northbrook no more than simple justice when he says:—"A statesman who, for four "months before the famine appeared, strained "every nerve to meet it, storing grain, giving "advances to private parties desirous of import"ing, offering loans on easy terms to "public bodies and to landholders, reducing "the rates of railway freight, planning works for "the employment of unemployed labour and "homes for those who could not labour, can hardly "be accused, as we have seen the Viceroy accused, "of want of foresight." The organisation of local transport was left to the Government of Bengal; and, when the stress of famine began to be felt, this branch of the arrangements alone was found to be defective. Plenty of rice had been bought, and a good system of distribution had been devised; but the means of local transport were wanting till Lord Northbrook practically superseded Sir George Campbell by sending Sir Richard Temple to Tirhoot to do the work the Lieutenant Governor had left undone. The failure of Sir George Campbell to perform his stipulated part of the contract is admitted even by his supporters in the press; but the *Spectator* and the *Friend of India* excuse his fault by saying that he had applied to the Viceroy on the 18th of November for "a "credit on account of the famine of £500,000," and that, as this was refused him, he was left powerless. But it is clear from the terms of Sir George Campbell's application that Lord Northbrook had no option but to reject it. For the Lieutenant-Governor wanted "to pre"pare full means of relief wherever there was "a chance of distress,—that was, in effect, "everywhere. He, therefore, said the most "pressing measure was the scattering broad"cast of relief-houses so as to have one "for every group of villages within the "reach of everyone's home, and the "purchase, transport, and storing of grain in "the places in which it was most likely to be "wanted; that he should like to buy grain "wherever it was to be had, to procure and "use every possible means of transport, and to "prepare food depôts in almost every part of "the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye "Divisions, and perhaps in a great part of "Burdwan." If this ambitious programme was to be carried out, evidently there would not only be nothing left for the Government of India to do, but the credit of half a million might be expanded to fifty millions and still the demands of the imaginative Lieutenant-Governor remain unsatisfied. The Viceroy, therefore, prudently replied that he "was pre"pared to assist the Government of Bengal with "such financial support as might be deemed "necessary," but that the credit could not be granted. Sir G. Campbell would not take this polite hint that the best thing he could do was to mind his own business and leave the Government of India to mind theirs; and grand schemes for the relief of all Bengal and Behar continued to occupy his thoughts so exclusively that, when the famine broke out in only a very few out of many districts, he had no country roads or transport service ready for the conveyance of grain to the people who really needed it.

It is to this miscarriage of the Government of Bengal that we must attribute the dreadful waste of money which has been going on for some weeks past in Behar. Had a proper local transport service been organized in time, the famine would have been provided for in a quiet and business-like way. But the deficiency of transport gave special correspondents an opportunity of telegraphing home information about cases in which the arrangements for feeding the people seemed to be behindhand; and, though it is now certain that, thanks to the energy of Sir Richard Temple, the time lost has been redeemed, still, the alarm raised in England by exaggerated statements that the people were perishing for want of State aid had the effect of forcing Lord Northbrook's hand and compelling him to spend money lavishly in every direction, and above all to suspend the labour test and so make the famine tract a perfect El Dorado for the native loafers of all Bengal and Behar. The English people, who, with all their impulsiveness, are lovers of justice, have now begun to see their error, and to admit that it would have been better if they had not meddled with matters they did not understand; and Mr. Forbes, the principal "special" in Tirhoot, seems himself, from the moderation of his more recent letters, to be ashamed of the mischief he wrought by the sensational despatches he sent home in February; but the mischief done to India by the substitution of extravagance for economy as the principle on which the famine should be dealt with is lasting and irreparable. Double the quantity of grain, probably, that can be consumed by real victims of famine has been bought; ridiculous prices have been paid for work to be done in a hurry which ought to have been done at leisure; contractors' profits have been so enormous as to rival the almost fabulous gains made in the Abyssinian war; there has been no efficient check to peculation and waste; and the number of persons demanding relief of one kind or another has been swollen to ten or twenty times what it would have been under the application of a fair labour test. The highest estimate we have yet seen of the population of tracts in which famine actually exists is Sir Richard Temple's statement that the number did not exceed 2,500,000. Yet on the 16th of April as many as 1,300,000 persons were receiving State aid in one form or another. If these figures be compared with those of the famine of 1860 in the North-West Provinces, in which "the population of the worst tracts was 5,448,000, and "the average of persons seeking relief was "223,500" (we give the statistics quoted by Mr. Colvin from Colonel Baird Smith's Report), it will be apparent that in Behar the grossest impositions must have been practised on the Government officials, and that the recklessness with which the State, at the bidding of the people of England, is spending money, must have the deplorable effect of pauperizing a large section of the population of the lower provinces of Hindustan. This, however, is a misfortune of which the effect will not be felt at once. The certain and immediate loss to India caused by the English panic about the famine is that the remedial measures will now cost at least eight or nine millions instead of four or five; and, as England does not hold herself responsible for the consequences of her excessive philanthropy, the whole burden will fall upon the poor payers of land revenue and salt duties in India. It is thus no exaggeration to say that Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Archibald Forbes, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, and the Editor of the *Spectator* have this year cost India a million sterling a-piece.

But this is not all. The demands of the present famine have been met by the issue of a new loan and the reduction of the flourishing cash balances to a minimum, so that the taxpayers cannot yet realize what the loss of eight or nine millions of revenue means. But the Viceroy has announced that, as it seems the recurrence of famines every two or three years in some parts of India is inevitable, provision must henceforth be made for them out of current revenue. This is a mournful financial prospect for India. It is, no doubt, strictly just that a proportion of the land revenue should be set apart every year to provide a fund out of which the cultivators of the soil may be fed in years of dearth; and, if this revenue had not been systematically misappropriated to the purpose of giving relief from taxation to the non-agricultural classes of the community, public works might have been constructed which would have made the occurrence of a famine an impossibility in India. But the mercantile classes have become so demoralized by their long immunity from taxation that they will resent as a grievous wrong any attempt on the part of the State to make them contribute their fair share of the cost of maintaining a regular Government. Lord Northbrook has, therefore, set himself an anxious task for next year. He has determined to increase current expenditure in order to guard against famines; he cannot obtain the money by raising the land assessment, for that would be to take with one hand what he offers with the other; his premature abolition of the income-tax must make him shrink from levying direct taxation on the mercantile class; and the remedy of reducing expenditure by lowering the scale of salaries of the whole Civil Service is one that probably he has not the courage to adopt. It is evident, however, that we are on the eve of a renewal of stormy discussions about questions of finance; and, if Lord Northbrook had the statesmanlike audacity to give the resources of the country fair play by creating the right of private property in land, introducing a less one-sided system of taxation than that which now exists, and reducing civil expenditure, he might congratulate himself on having not merely taken every possible precaution to obviate famines, but made English rule a real blessing to India by freeing agriculture from the fetters in which it has been bound from time immemorial.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

MR. JAMSETJEE N. TATA has made an offer to the Port Trustees to the effect that he will lease from them for ten years 1,250 square feet of land on the Moody Bay estate at the rate of Rs. 10 per catty of 500 square feet per mensem. The Land Committee of the Trust have agreed to these terms, provided that the right is still preserved to them of re-occupying the land on granting the tenant compensation for any buildings he may have erected. The public have now therefore an idea of the approximate market value of the land on the Moody Bay estate.

THE *Pioneer* has been misled by its Bombay correspondent into stating wrongly the grounds on which the Bombay papers have found fault with the sentences passed by Mr. Justice Marriott on the Sonapore rioters. Our contemporary writes as if judge and jury had been in accord, and as if the sentence had been, in each case, the necessary result of the verdict of the jury. The correspondent, taking the same line, remarks that "no less than six special juries have made the thing so clear that there is not the faintest ground for the suspicion that the sentences are incorrect, unjust, or unnecessarily harsh." But one of those special juries which "made the thing so clear" deliberately recommended four of the Parsees to mercy "on account of the extreme provocation they had received." Another special jury recommended some of the Mahomedans to mercy for the same reason; and the Bombay papers found fault with the Judge for attending to the recommendation of the jury in one case and not in the other. The correspondent of the *Pioneer* kindly speaks of us as "taking the side of the Parsees" because we have criticized the inequality of the sentences passed by the Judge. We are not aware that we have taken sides with anyone, except with the community at large against the Police Commissioner and the great company of social sneaks who assure him that his will ought to be law with the High Court and the Press as well as with the Government of Bombay.

THE recent decision of the Bombay Bunnia Mahajuns with regard to the admission to caste of the family of the late Mr. Kursondas Mooljee is now being looked at in its practical bearings. Already we have received letters from Bunnias asking us whether the Mahajuns and Settias will adhere to the principle they have now laid down, and refuse to excommunicate any Bunnia who goes to England. Or, if they do excommunicate him, will they deal with him or his family in the same manner as they have dealt with Mr. Kursondas's family? Although the present opportunity is a good one for the leaders of the Kapole Bunnia sect to come out of darkness into the light of civilisation, we are afraid it will not be taken advantage of. To the advanced men among the Bunnias this suspicion will be disagreeable, but nevertheless it is inevitable. Mahajuns are people who have everything to gain by sustaining the present bigoted and exclusive state of things, and everything to lose by yielding to the new tendency of liberal thought. They are generally old people who have no personal incitements to induce them to cross the seas; people whose curiosity is almost dead within them, and whose physical energy is too scanty to carry them through a bold reform even if they agreed to start it. Until the advanced Liberals among the Bunnias can get younger Mahajuns and Setts, whose curiosity to see England and the wonders of the West is strong enough to enable them to lay caste prejudices aside and cross the "kala panee," we are afraid there will never be any great progress made in reform among the Bunnias. It is said that a nuisance is never removed until a Bishop falls a victim to it; and on the same principle, excommunications for going to Europe will be popular with the Bunnias until a Mahajun or two are induced, partly by the impulses of youth and partly for other reasons, to brave the odium of crossing the great black water.

WHAT is required at the present moment in Bombay almost as much as anything we know of is a good menagerie; and no place that we know of is better adapted or more suitable for that purpose than the Victoria Gardens; and we should say there is no better person to manage it than Colonel Moyle himself, the present Superintendent of the Gardens. Being a shikari of many years' standing, he is an accomplished naturalist, and thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities and habits of those animals and birds easily obtainable in this country. He has at the present moment a collection, consisting of two panthers (another coming) and one cheetah, three bears, several monkeys, a lynx, a wild sheep, many varieties of deer, two swans, three pelicans, several Muscovy and other species of ducks, also an assortment of parrots and small birds. But the accommodation for these animals and birds, we have no hesitation in saying, is simply a disgrace to the first town in India. Colonel Moyle, we are told, has done all in his power to provide proper pens for these animals, as well as to put the gardens into something like order; but what can be done without money? This is the difficulty that Colonel Moyle has to contend with, and the only thorn that is always sticking in his side. He has at the Gardens a splendid plan of the menagerie in the Regent's Park Gardens, London, drawn by Mr. Rienzi Walton, together with an estimate of its cost prepared by Mr. Macdonald of the Bombay Municipality work-shops, showing that the cost of the whole building would not amount to more than the paltry sum of Rs. 24,000 or thereabouts. So small a sum as this, we should think, might be provided by the Government of Bombay for such a laudable public purpose, but we fear there is little chance of Government coming forward with the needful at the present moment, and that the only way of obtaining the same is by private subscriptions. A subscription list has already been opened and is lying for signature at the Victoria Gardens. A menagerie of this description would undoubtedly be a public boon to Bombay, and render the gardens a favourite and popular resort.

BOMBAY is not yet relieved from the thraldom of stinks. In fact, it would appear as if we are now placed in such a position that we cannot possibly get rid of our stinks, which, like the poor, "must always be with us." There can be few more humiliating positions for a city to be placed in than to have a number of ancient stinks which are more difficult to get rid of than old servants. Some of the Bombay stinks bid fair to become regular Bombay institutions, and, if they last much longer in their present gigantic proportions, they may be seized upon by those admirable conservatives, though not conservators, the natives, as something endeared to by them by custom which no rude hands nor enemy to the country shall have power to interfere with. Among our popular stinks the most conspicuous is the terrible effluvium at the Carnac Bunder. Representation after representation has been made to the authorities with reference to the expediency of removing from the face of the Carnac Bunder that odious tunnel which daily gushes forth its festering mass of filth into the harbour, making the waters redolent far and near. But nothing has been done, and there seems really to be no hope of anything being done. The stink may laugh at our feeble disgust and defy us; it is dominant; apparently Government, Port Trust, and Municipal Corporation, all must succumb to it and acknowledge it to be the savoury master of the position. The last representation brought to our notice about this disgusting *cloaca maxima* is contained in a letter addressed, on the 21st April, by the Deputy Conservator of the Port, to the Port Trustees, complaining that it is still allowed to discharge into the harbour, and requesting that proceedings for the removal of the nuisance should be taken under certain sections of the Port Trust Act and of Act XXII. of 1855. But, if the stink was for a moment in danger, it is now safe again, being rescued from its predicament by a technical objection that action cannot be taken under the sections referred to. A copy of the correspondence is to be forwarded to Government, and the Trustees, as if conscious that they must do something, have resolved that their Chief Engineer shall be instructed to prepare an estimate of the cost of cleansing the Musjid Nicol, and Carnac basins. It is fortunate for some of our stinks that they are not in more autocratic countries, where they would be summarily removed without the intervention of years of correspondence, references, and red-tape.

## THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR'S WEDDING.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FROM THE DISTRICT OF GOHELWAR, 28TH APRIL.

THOUGH it is more than three days since I left the capital of the Bhownuggur territory after taking part in the marriage festivities there, pressure of business would not allow of my sending you the promised description of the event until the present moment. While we were in the midst of the entertainments I was compelled to abandon the attempt to write to you. "Mine host's" hospitality was so profuse that it left us very little time to bestow on affairs of a less congenial nature than that of enjoying ourselves. This is rather a Sybaritish excuse, but still it is better than none at all. The event we were recently engaged in celebrating was of so very interesting and novel a character, that I am sure a lengthened description of it even now will be quite acceptible to your readers. There need not be the least apprehension of its being a recapitulation of the correspondence purporting to come from Bhownuggur which has appeared in the *Times of India*. Of the author of that correspondence's ability there can be little doubt, as no one but such a flowery genius could have observed that phenomenon, the "muffled roar of the ever-crowded *Byculla* station," while travelling on the B. B. and C.I. line. We have all our trials in this world; therefore, probably, fate destined this wonderful "special" to descend upon us unfortunate Bhownuggreeites. As I am not in the "special correspondence" line myself, I have no fear of being charged with professional jealousy when I allude to the majestic character of this gentleman—the "power in the land," as he called himself when he humbly desired to command all our services, and keep us at his "beck and bow." Under the misleading title, "The Quadruple Marriages in Bhownuggur," or something to that effect, he has given some strange descriptions of the country, borrowed clippings about the Kattywar breed of horses, and something about himself and his friend "Colonel M.——," but he has given very few particulars about the actual marriages, and of these particulars I should not like to say they are all trustworthy. But let that pass. I refer to this writer here with no idea of exposing him. I could give your readers a full couple of hours' amusing reading on this subject if you should feel inclined to place the necessary space at my disposal. But for my present purpose I may explain that it was indispensible to refer to him, for my narrative must in many parts be so essentially different from his, that without some explanation to begin with, you might be considerably puzzled to account for the difference. In the course of my narrative I shall have to refer to other subjects besides that of the marriage ceremony, without which my description af the weddings would certainly be incomplete. I shall therefore divide my brief chronicle under several headings.

### FROM BOMBAY TO BHOWNUGGUR.

The first in point of revenue and commerce among the States of Kattywar, Bhownuggur has a claim to be better known than I fear it is by the people of the capital of Western India. Probably very few of your readers know the way to Bhownuggur, and if they please, I therefore, shall hastily take them with me over a few of the routes to that place. First you have to travel from Bombay to Surat. Between the latter port and Gogo there is a steam ferry boat plying every other day under a contract with Government. Taking advantage of this arrangement, the Joint Administrators of the Bhownuggur State have granted a contract to Mr. Shepherd, the enterprising owner of the ferry, by virtue of which the latter is bound to send his boat to the port of Bhownuggur itself once a week. The consideration for which this is done is Rs. 150 each trip, not a very considerable sum if we bear in mind the facility afforded to the inhabitants of Bhownuggur, and the stimulus which I the steamer is the means of giving to Bhownuggur commerce. At present the steamer proceeds to Bhownuggur at the end of every week, and lies there all Sunday, starting on the voyage back on Monday. So that from Surat you have your choice of proceeding to Bhownuggur direct or of going via Gogo. If you are put down at Gogo, you have to drive over a fine, well-built, and well-conditioned highway, about 12 miles long, before you reach Bhownuggur. There are few roads in all Kattywar to equal this one, and if you can enjoy a long walk, you would hardly do better than leave Gogo early in the morning, and "the breeze of a joyful dawn blowing free" would so refresh your weary nerves that in three hours you would be in the heart of Bhownuggur. I may here draw your attention to a stage in the voyage from Surat to Gogo, where there seems to be much room for improvement. The present arrangement is that you leave the port of Surat in a little boat worked by steam power. This, which is too limited often for the large number of passengers who occasionally, not always, turn up, takes you out of the narrow channel to the "open" in sight of Vaux's Tomb. Here you await the arrival of the bigger boat which has started either from Bhownuggur or Gogo. Often enough passengers in the small boat have to while away three hours or more before the bigger steamer comes in sight. When she does, passengers in both the vessels run riot to pick up their goods, tie up their bundles, and get first on board. It is only the voice of Captain Johns, of the bigger boat, who for the nonce turns pedagogue, cane in hand, that day after day saves lives of passengers from being lost, or the little boat from capsizing. Poor women and children are shoved from one boat into another as if they were so many cattle, and the rough hand of the *calasses* certainly are ill-adapted to haul about poor Hindoo women and their children. Captain Johns makes by his manner what amends are possible for all the shortcomings of this part of the journey. I assure you, Sir, that poor as the circumstances and position of Captain Johns are, he is every inch a good fellow, and often has his presence put me in mind of those stanzas wherein one of our poets has defined a gentleman as

> Not being less, but more than all
> The gentleness he seemed to be,

He is the very soul of the ferry scheme, for it has so many drawbacks that were it not for his zeal and anxiety it would not be the success it is. I am persuaded, however, that Mr. Shepherd could, if he wished, lessen in a great measure the hardships of his passengers. He must in the first instance replace the 'Spitfire' by the 'Gogo,' which was such a comfortable fine ship with a beautiful cabin. Then again he must burn coal instead of firewood, which latter tends to prolong the voyage nearly double. Perhaps Mr. Shepherd might be enabled to contrive also to have the voyage performed in the same boat all through, though I fear this would require an outlay of money, which in the present state of his income on this line it might be unreasonable to ask him to incur. But some arrangement should be forthwith made to have the transfer of the passengers from one boat into another made less boisterously, for otherwise it is not unlikely a serious accident may happen some day. To return. After the passengers have been taken on board the bigger boat, it steams off to Gogo, and the smaller in the direction of Surat. They reach their respective ports, the one at Surat in about three hours, and the other at Gogo in double the time. This brings the sea voyage to an end, and I must bring my communication to an end lest I encroach too inconveniently on your space. I shall commence in another letter to-morrow a description of the various interesting preparations which were made in view of the weddings.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. GOLCONDA, Captain W. W. Fentiman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Blades
Mr William Bates
Mr William Steward
Mr Walter Gott
Mr. Hansen
Mr Robinson
Mr Nelson Clark
Captain G O'Brien Carew
Colonel Priestley
Captain Lewis
Mr J. H. Perring (on deck)

FOR BRINDISI.

Colonel Mowbray Thompson.
Dr H E Busteed
Colonel W Gray
Major-Genl Sir C. Brownlow
Major W R Tucker R E
Mr and Miss Clarke
Mr and Mrs Mayhew
Mr Francis Cole
Mr E W Winton
Mr James Blackburn
A Gentleman
Mr Charles Herton and child
Mr and Mrs J R Russell and two children
Mr J W Darwood
Mr H Leonard
Colonel J W F Bean
Mr W T Martin
Dr Ross
Lieut C H S Christie, R E
Mr G I Mosley
Mr J Griffiths
Mr Sevink
Mr Manockjee Cursetjee

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Hart Davies
Mr Barlow

FOR VENICE.

The Rev A G Cane
Mr H T B anford
Mr Burgess
Mr W F Melvin
A Gentleman
Mr F Dodecet
Mr F Wyman
Mr W C Davis
Mr J Chalmers
Mr Kavanagh
Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Cox
Mr Knight
Mr A C Scott

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr Sose D'Almeida

FOR ADEN—Mr Adboolkader Abdoolhussein.

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# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE CARLIST WAR IN BISCAY.

## DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, 2ND MAY.

Latest accounts from the seat of war in Spain state that the Carlists have been defeated and driven from Abanto and other positions and that they have retreated nearer towards Bilbao.

It was reported yesterday at Madrid that Marshal Serrano and General Coucha had entered Bilbao.

Manchester is remitting £10,000 to Calcutta towards the Famine Relief Fund.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 1ST MAY, NOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's Sales of Cotton ...... | 75,000 | bales. |
| " " " Surats....... | 15,000 | " |
| " " Imports of Cotton .... | 85,000 | " |
| " " " Surats .... | 27,000 | " |
| " Stock of Cotton.............. | 805,000 | " |
| " " " Surats........ | 120,000 | " |
| " Stock of Cotton in London.... | 156,125 | " |

Surats during the week have been in fair demand and freely supplied.

LONDON, 1ST MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, but with little doing.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings ........................ | 7s. 6d. |
| 8½ lbs. do ........................ | 9s. 3d. |
| 40's Mule Twist ........................ | 1s. 0¾d. |
| 3 per cent. Consols, for account ........ | 93 |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872........... | 95½ |
| Bar Silver.............................. | 58⅞ |

The Bombay mails of the 13 h ult. via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Penedo and Pardense.

## REORGANISATION OF THE SUB-ORDINATE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

[BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.]

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

A NEW scheme of organization is sanctioned for the Subordinate Military Accounts Department of the three Presidencies. The strength of the Bombay establishments are to be slightly reduced with a small increase in expenditure.

THE daughters of army chaplains are eligible for admission into the Royal School, for Daughters of Officers, at Bath.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

TELEGRAPHIC intimation has been received in Calcutta, that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme for the commutation of their prospects of Colonels' allowances by a certain number of Lieutenant-Colonels.

THE amount subscribed to the establishment of a Mahomedan Anglo-Oriential College has reached Rs. 1,61,412-8-0. Of this nearly Rs. 16,000 has been given by European gentlemen, Lord Northbrook heading the list with Rs. 10,000.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has arrived at Monghyr, and intends, the *Englishman* understands, to make that station the head-quarters of the Bengal Government for the present.

THE *Ceylon Times* tells us that the total exports of coffee from the island to the 18th instant, show a decline of 165,909 cwts. as compared with the previous year's return, the figures being 437,736 cwts. and 603,645 cwts. respectively.

NEWS comes from Cabool that Sirdar Abdoolla Jan is to be married to the daughter of Fuzzul Jan, and the Ameer has sent for several dancing-girls from Peshawur for the occasion. Several thousands of rupees' worth of fireworks have also been ordered.

TWENTY-ONE lakhs of rupees, we are told, were received by the Agra Branch of the Bengal Bank on the 28th ultimo. The treasure was escorted from Gwalior by cavalry and infantry under a European officer. It is the first moiety paid by Scindia towards the Scindia (State) Railway. The Maharaja is on a visit to Agra.

H. E. the Governor of Ceylon left Colombo on the night of the 16th instant, in the colonial steamer Serendib, and embarked at Galle on the following day on board the P. and O. s.s. Khedive for England. On the afternoon of the 17th instant the Hon'ble Mr. Birch, Colonial Secretary, was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon and its dependencies during the absence in England of Mr. Gregory. Mr. C. P. Layard, Government Agent, Western Province, at the same time took the usual oath on being appointed Acting Colonial Secretary.

A TELEGRAM to the *Friend of India* dated Seetamurree, April 24th, says:—In these parts there is a nearly total failure of early crops of cheena, moong, etc., sown in February extensively after last rain. Relief operations are going on well in this sub-division. Zemindars and respectable natives are giving effectual aid to Government officers in relief circles. Short rubee crop has helped people thus far. Task work is now going on fairly well. The people are in better condition and cases of extreme distress fewer and well looked after. The prospects of tiding over future difficulties are hopeful. Great distress is reported from Nepal. Large numbers are crossing the border. Fire here yesterday.

THERE is, the *Englishman's* money article says, a more healthy tone prevailing in business generally. As regards money, the market has completely lost all appearance of depression in the easier terms at which accommodation is now generally obtainable. The demand, apart from the requirements of Government, is of a limited extent, and not likely to augment for some weeks yet. Exchange on London is again a little more in favour of the shipper, whilst freight charges have turned in the opposite direction. Government Paper fell, but has since fully recovered. In shares, dullness at the close. Exports quiet generally. A better feeling in piece-goods imports.

THE Bombay High Court of Judicature has confirmed the sentences of death on the convicts Ragojee and Ragnak, lying in the Tanna Jail, under capital sentence of the Court of Sessions, for the murder of a Khote at Mahad at the foot of Mahableshwur, but has, as we anticipated, acceded to Judge Coghlan's recommendation to mercy of the third convict, Gopalya, a youth of about sixteen years of age, who took a passive rather than an active part in the murder. It is understood that the execution of the condemned men, Ragojee and Ragnak, will take place at Mahad near the scene of the offence. The convict, Gopalya, will be transported for life to Port Blair.

THE Chief Court of the Punjab, on a reference from the Judge of a Small Cause Court, have recently decided (Mr. Justice Lindsay *dissentient*) that a pleader is incapable of maintaining a suit for the recovery from a client of money on an agreement to pay him a further sum dependant on the successful issue of a suit in which his service have been retained. The Judges have, we understand, ruled that such an agreement is void, as being contrary to public policy. This will have the effect of putting a stop to the practice which has been in force in the Punjab for some time past. The decision just passed overrules others, which in a measure recognized agreements of the kind.

THE following extract from a letter from Gaya has been placed at the disposal of the *Englishman*:—"At present there is no real famine here, though the price of grain has risen much within the last few days, and everything is very dear. The poor class, with families, earning Rs. 3 or 4 a month, are the worst off, as they are considered to *have service*, and no one looks to them. As much as I understand and hear from the natives, *now* is the time the Government should sell the rice, as three months hence, if blessed with rain, we shall have a crop of Indian corn, &c., &c., and no one will care then for the Burmah rice which is heaped up here. Relief-works very little known. The little there is carried on is supervised by natives. Full-grown labourers (men) paid at 2 annas a day. The beggars are fed with cooked rice and dâl cooked by the Brahmins."

Another correspondent writes from Chapra:—"Distress rather on the increase than otherwise; no deaths from starvation. ~~Relief~~ works appear to be sufficient, and are supervised by Europeans. Government not selling grain to the people yet. Great numbers from the surrounding country flocking into the station daily, begging for work."

THE art critics say, as the result of their inspection of the pictures which are to be exhibited at the Royal Academy this year, that the exhibition will be by no means above the average, though probably above last year's exhibition, which was decidedly below the average. Landscape will be strong. Mr. Millais's principal works will be two woodland scenes. Mr. M'Whirter has a picture of "Glencoe;" Mr. M'Callum, a gigantic Scotch fir; Mr. Vicat Cole, one of his large rich summer pieces; Mr. Peter Graham, a piece of coast in Sutherlandshire; Mr. Henry Moore, a picture of the Mediterranean in a storm, painted on board ship during the storm, and also of Morecambe Bay during tempestuous weather. Mr Ward has painted "Lady Rachael Russell imploring Charles II. for her husband's life," and "William and Mary receiving the Lords and Commons." The same artist has painted also a picture of "Marie Antoinette on the last night before Execution." Mrs. Ward has painted "The Siege of Latham House." Mr. Faed has one of his domestic scenes, "The Return of a Disobedient Daughter." Mr. Frith has gone abroad for his chief subject, "Blessing the Children"—a large picture of many figures, representing an incident in the procession in honour of the Blessed Virgin at Boulogne. Mr. Burgess has gone to Morocco for his subject. It is "A visit by English Ladies to a Moor's house at Tangiers or Algiers." Mr. Pettie, the new R.A., has three works—"A State Secret;" "Old Noll"—a young cavalier in a tennis court, chalking on the wall a caricature of Cromwell, to the delight of two older sympathizers; and "Juliet seeking counsel from Friar Lawrence." Mr. Henry S. Marks has four works, of which the two principal are a dispute between an architect and some builders, and a large picture of "Winter." Mr. Leslie has a picture called "The Nut-brown Maid," an English peasant girl at a wayside rural fountain. Mr. Armitage has "A Dream of Fair Women"—second section, the women of Greece, from Pandora to Cleopatra; and "St. John taking the Virgin Mary home after the Crucifixion."

## THE BUNNIA MAHAJUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you and all the educated natives will agree with me in stating that the Bunnia Mahajun of Bombay have acted very wisely by ordering to admit the innocent wife and infants of the late Mr. Kursondas Mooljee into the Kapole Bunnia caste. Now will the members of the Bunnia Mahajun inform me, through your journal, whether they or the shettias of the Bunnia caste will excommunicate any Bunnia who goes to England? Or, if he is excommunicated, will they deal with him or his family in the way they have done with the family of the late Mr. Kursondas? By inserting this in your journal you will greatly oblige a

BUNNIA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The members of the Bunnia Mahajun will oblige me if they will reply to the following questions:—

1. Can a Bunnia now go to England without the fear of being excommunicated from his caste?
2. If a Bunnia is excommunicated by his caste people for his going to England, will the Bunnia Mahajun order the caste to admit that person into the caste?
3. If the caste to which the said Bunnia belongs do not admit him into the caste after the order of the Mahajun to admit, will the whole Bunnia Mahajun excommunicate the whole caste from the Mahajun?
4. Will the Mahajun, in case a Bunnia is gone to England, follow the same course which they have recently taken in ordering to admit the innocent widow and infants of the late Mr. Karsondas Mooljee?

By inserting this you will favour

Bombay, 2nd May. JUSTICE.

## THE CHAPLAINCY AT RAJKOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some one signing himself "All Bright" enquires of your contemporary whether Government mean to fill up the vacant chaplaincy to the military and political officers at Rajkote. At the time of the Bengal famine and the enormous expenses it entails, the tax-gatherers cannot but be grateful to Government for the saving of Rs. 6,000 per annum effected at Rajkote where a junior chaplain on Rs. 500 a month used to be kept.

There are seldom more than twenty officers at Rajkote, often not nearly so many; and there are no European troops. Taking twenty as the average, it follows that Government spends as much as Rs. 300 per annum on the spiritual improvement of every officer. What manner of men then ought they to be? Many of your readers must have met some of them, but I have never heard it stated that the Rajkote regiments are spiritually superior to those serving at Belgaum or Aden, or to the district officers who live at Wudwan and Somgudh and the Gackwar's stations, far from the sound of church-bells.

Judging, however, from this cry for a chaplain out of the Indian revenues, one would infer that Rajkote resembles Laodicea in being luke-warm. If they subscribe for that which perishes, for balls and raquets, cricket and shikar, will they take the pearl of great price for nothing? Believing that a chaplain is essential for their eternal well-being, will they not honestly provide one by sacrificing some of the expensive vanities of time? The surprising lack of spiritual fervour in mofussil stations is only another example of the fact that men (and ladies) never care much for what they get cheap. The recent revival of religion at Baroda is satisfactory, inasmuch as it made people sacrifice something (however little) for what they professed to regard as eternal and divine. I am convinced that it is only by testing themselves in this way that the generality of men find out whether they really believe the solemn creeds they hum over and which they blame other people for doubting. The Mofussil is full of that censorious dislike of doubt: Baalam's ass still speaks to their souls and they swallow Jonah's whale. Would that the sincerity of these feelings could be tested by the ring of the rupee or the gold-mohur if no higher touchstone of self-sacrifice can be used in this age of trifling. Many would doubtless fall away when they had to face the peon with the subscription list; but true religion gains by lopping off orthodox hypocrisy and the children of God would be known more readily.

APOLLO BUNDER.

## THE KIND OF FAMINE WE WANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Jones and I were driving along together one morning in my tonga,—which is a very neat machine, and will jolt your intestines out of your body in five minutes by my watch, if you don't wear a belt,—Jones and I were moving camp from Junglegaum to Somewhereabad, when we came across a "Local Fund" road. I pointed it out to Jones and requested him to admire it.

"Eh!" said Jones, "where is it? Wait a bit till I get my glasses."—Now Jones *can* see his pocket on a clear morning, without his spectacles, but it was necessary to walk the ponies till he had explored his coat on the morning in question.

"Er yes," he remarked, having found his glasses. "I've no doubt it's a very nice road, but I don't see it."

"There, in front of you!"

"I see nothing but some graves without headstones."

"Not those: those are boundary marks erected by an all-wise Revenue Survey to remind the apathetic ryot that he is mortal. Do you not see an old man and a little boy repairing it?"

"Yes, I see an old wom——well, creature, pecking at some earth with a small pickaxe."

"That, my dear Jones, is the Local Fund repairing its road."

"Oh, how far does it extend?"

"Well, this is a long piece, nearly a hundred yards. You see they make a little at a time; and the beauty of that arrangement is that next year this year's work will be washed away, and then they'll put on another old man and a boy, so that it is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever."

"Why don't they have a famine?" said Jones, irrelevantly, I thought.

"Good heavens! isn't *one* enough, and don't you feel for the poor creatures in—in—er, well, on the *other side*?"

"Oh yes, I feel for them, I believe. But, you see, if they could import a lively famine, they might get this road finished in no time."

"My dear sir, just consider"——here I laid down my whip, to point my remarks with my forefinger, after the manner of the churchwarden.

"Just consider the awful, the horrible, the dreadful consequences of a famine!"

"High-caste women"——

"Oh!!" said Jones.

"Creatures nurtured amidst luxury"——

"And pân supâri."

"Forced to leave their homes"——

"And their high-caste babies."

"Working"——

"Like that old man."

"To get bread to eat"——

"Chupatties, you mean; and what would they do with them if they didn't eat' em?"

"Jones, this is the fourth or fifth time you've interrupted me, and your levity is reprehensible; let me go on."

"Very well; but what are the high-caste husbands doing?"

I treated this with scorn.

"Fancy the people assembling in their thousands"——

"And nothing else."

"Toiling through the heat of the day"——

"On their backs."

"For a bare pittance!"

"They were bare before," said Jones.

"No they weren't, it was *behind*, they were bare," I answered, "I but I won't say anything about that remark."

"Just imagine!"

And here Jones stopped me.

"That's not the kind of famine we want," said he "None of your starvation famines and hundreds of feebly-clothed people."

"What we want is, a few Collectors in a most infernal funk." (Such was the vulgar language of this ignoble Jones.)

"We want *Reports* of such a kind that *Government* shall shake in its trowsers, and special correspondents shall rush out, with one clean shirt and a paper collar and a cheroot among four of them, to arouse the British nation from its apathy! We want a gorgeous paper famine, but none of your humbugging starvation. No, I say, let the population be as energetic as it now is; the children as pot-bellied, the females as high-caste and men as decently clothed, but let a howling famine desolate reams of foolscap. Let us have special assistants on special screws coming special croppers all over the country. Let us have big centres and little centres; let us fill thousands of waggons with rice which a grateful people will say is mixed with hog's fat; let us pay the energetic ryot any number of annas a day; but don't, please, let anybody be so much as hungry. Oh no! I tell you a famine is the thing for a road, or a railway especially if it's not wanted. If you know a country where there never was any traffic, and never will be any, and you want a railway on a road through it, go and get up a famine. Kill everybody, high caste and low caste,—bother the distinctions—public works officers will then be decanted by hogsheads (nothing personal) into your district; materials for all sorts of bridges, three-legged telescopes, and no end of unnecessary sub-assistants and overseers will make sunshine in a shady place. Oh give to me"——

I could stand it no longer. I drove on, jammed his head into the side of the tonga, knocked his hat off and dislocated his stomach.—Yours sadly,

P. O'TATUR.

## NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 29TH APRIL.

THE weather is grilling during the day, but the nights are cool and agreeable. There has been a general exodus of all officers in civil employ to watering places, such as Veeravul, Ballachedy and Goga.

There appears every probability of a good sporting season this year, judging from the race prospectus just issued, and which is published as a supplement to the last *Agency Gazette*.

It is rumoured, and there appears to be some truth in the rumour, that the Nawab of Joonaghur has removed Azim Goculjee Jhalla from his post as Dewan, and conferred it upon Jemadar Saleh Inder, who is a man of sound sense, and thoroughly upright in his dealings. The vukil at head-quarters, Azum Bhanjee Purboodass, has also been removed and the vacancy conferred upon a person named Bulwuntrao. The heir-apparent, Bahadur Khanjee, will cease attendance at the Rajkoomar, but will continue his studies under his able and talented private tutor, Mr. Khirat Alli Khan Burgash.

## BOMBAY.

THE Tanna Sessions Court disposed of several criminal appeals on Friday last.

THE Sessions Judge will sit for criminal business in May on Monday the 11th and on Thursday the 21st.

A NEW SPINNING COMPANY.—A new Spinning and Weaving Company, says a vernacular newspaper, is shortly to be started in Bombay, under the auspices of several influential Parsees.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF CUSTOMS.—We are informed that the Acting Commissionership of Customs was offered to Mr. Hope, Collector of Surat, but he has declined to accept it.

THE LATE MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.—The military guards stationed at Breach Candy Road and other places on account of the late Mahomedan riots have been removed since Friday evening.

THE TRANSLATORS' DEPARTMENT.—The Government have sanctioned the expenditure of about Rs. 1,200 per month for the appointment of additional translators in the High Court for the disposal of arrears of business.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday, a laborer, employed at the Jewraz Balloo Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tardeo, got seriously injured by a bale of twist accidentally falling on him. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A PARSEE GAS-FITTER IN TROUBLE.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Parsee named Cowasjee Framjee, late a gas-fitter in the employ of Mr. Brown, was charged with stealing an iron gas cigar lighter, the property of the Byculla Club. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AHMEDABAD FORGERY CASE.—Maganlal Surapchund and two Borahs of Ahmedabad have been tried on a charge of forging a valuable security and using it as genuine in a court of law. Information has been received by telegram that the accused were acquitted, by the acting Judge on Saturday, the trial having occupied upwards of a week.

INDECENT BOOKS.—On Thursday last, at the instance of the Commissioner of Police, a summons was granted by the Acting Senior Magistrate against a Mahomedan named Noordeen Jeevakhan for printing and publishing two obscene books entitled "Zazat un Nissa" or "Koka Shastra," and "Kuliyat Meer Jaffer Zat Yali." At the instance of the Collector of Bombay a summons was issued against the same man for neglecting to deliver three copies of the said books to the Collector, as required by section 9 of Act 25 of 1867.

## THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal offices on Friday last, Mr. J. A. Forbes in the chair. Much public interest was felt in the proposal for the maintenance of the Town Band, which was to come on for discussion before the special general meeting; and there was, therefore, a very fair attendance of members of the Corporation.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Currey, it was resolved that the minutes of proceedings of the meetings of the 21st March and 29th April last be taken as read and confirmed.

The Chairman said the first business was to consider a Government resolution on the subject of the Census Report by Dr. Hewlett for 1872.

Mr. Barrow, Clerk to the Corporation, read the resolution.

Mr. Currey, chairman of the Town Council, said he believed they had already expressed their opinion on the subject. He, therefore, proposed that the Government resolution be recorded.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo and carried unanimously.

Mr. Currey then took into hand the business in the *aggenda* paper. The next subject was the sale by public auction of the disused sandstone quarry at Lower Mahim, the property of the Municipality, to which the sanction of the Corporation was asked. The matter had been considered by the Town Council, and the sale had been recommended by the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer. That had been done, and a very small sum, Rs. 150, had been realised. He, thereupon, proposed that sanction be given to the sale of the quarry.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Currey said the next matter was sanction to be

THE RINDERPEST HOSPITAL.

asked to a special grant to meet the charges on account of the Rinderpest Hospital up to 28th February last, amounting to Rs. 3,112, and for authority to the Municipal Commissioner to defray any further charges that may be necessary in the matter, the amount of the additional outlay being reported to the Town Council. All Mr. Currey had to say was that considerable credit was due to Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, for getting them rid of what might have been a great calamity for the sum of Rs 3,000 only. He proposed—That sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 3,112-15-10, the amount of the charges to 28th February last, on account of the Rinderpest Hospital; and that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to defray the charges incurred since that date, together with any further outlay on this head that may be found necessary during the current year.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and carried unanimously.

MUNICIPAL PENSIONS.

Mr. Currey said the next business was an application of Mr. Balkrishna Abbajee, asking for a gratuity and praying that the balance of his salary as a clerk of the Accounts Department may be paid. The applicant was a clerk whom it was found necessary to discharge. He had since petitioned the Town Council and the Corporation. The resolution of the Town Council was that he be informed that they could not interfere, as it was a matter wholly in the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Macfarlane asked if anything had been done to put the municipal establishment on a pension footing. A great many of the municipal officers were often subjected to temptation, and sufficient inducements ought to be offerred them to persevere in the path of duty by giving them something like pension.

Mr. Currey said Mr. Pedder had submitted a proposal on the subject, which was now before the Town Council. It was rather a difficult question, and he could express no distinct opinion upon it, as it was now under consideration. It was now for the Corporation to say whether the applicant's petition should be read.

Mr. Venayek Ramchunder—Why was he discharged?

Mr. Currey—If you wish to know the reason, he was discharged simply for disobedience of orders.

It was then proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Mr Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, and carried—That Mr. Balkrishna Abbajee be informed that no gratuity will be allowed to him, but as he has already been told, the amount due to him for wages, Rs. 63-10, will be paid to him on his applying personally at the Municipal offices and giving a receipt in full.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Mr. Currey said the next matter on the *aggenda* paper was sanction to be asked to an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 for the building of the boundary-wall of the Victoria Gardens, and to the payment of such amount as may be due to Sewram Mallee, in satisfaction of his claim. He might state that the Town Council had appointed a Gardens Committee to report on the Victoria and other public gardens. He held in his hands the report of the Gardens Committee, who recommended that the expenditure of Rs. 5,000 be sanctioned, and that Sewram Mallee's claim be referred to arbitration. The arbitrator, he believed, had made his award to the extent of Rs. 1,465; and the resolution of the Town Council was that the sanction of the Corporation be asked to the payment of the mount to Sewram Mallee.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee wished to know what had been done in the matter of a hut on the gardens, which had recently assumed gigantic proportions and been transformed into a mosque to the no small inconvenience of visitors to the gardens.

Mr. Currey said he believed that a certain informality which they had inherited from their predecessors was in the way; and the Town Council were awaiting the return to Bombay of a Mahomedan gentleman who was to settle the matter.

Mr. Muncherjee thought that, whichever way the matter was settled, there should be a separate entrance to the mosque, so that it might in no way interfere with the convenience of visitors to the gardens.

Mr. Currey said they would see that the claimant to the ground was reduced to narrow limits, and they would also consider the point now brought to notice.

It was proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Mr. Venayeck Ramchunder, and carried, That an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 for the buildings of the boundary wall of Victoria Gardens be made; and that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to pay Sewram Mallee the sum of Rs. 1,465, the amount of actual loss sustained by him consequent on the Municipality taking the vegetables, &c., on the ground informally leased to him.

Mr. Currey said the next matter for consideration was to ask sanction to the purchase of land for the burial of low-caste Hindus near the Arthur and DeLisle roads on the Flats. They expected to apply for the sanction of the Corporation to purchase an extensive portion of land, which was much needed for burial purposes; but the negotiations had fallen through, and therefore the Town Council had nothing to lay before the Corporation.

PRIVATE MARKET AT KHETWADY.

The next subject on the *aggenda* paper was to ask sanction to a lease for one year to open a private market at Khetwady. Mr. Currey said the matter had been discussed more than once by the Town Council, and it was after considerable hesitation they agreed to submit the proposal to the Corporation. It remained to be seen whether there was a necessity in that locality for a private market; but they were of opinion that some inconvenience would be occasioned to a section of the community if they did not agree, and they were therefore willing to grant a lease for one year only.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy did not see why the Town Council should at all meddle in the matter. If they liked to interfere, they might; but the question was whether it was competent to them to do so. The want of a market was sadly felt in Khetwady, and lately it was recognised by the Municipal Commissioner himself. A man had come forward to open a market; the Municipal Commissioner agreed to allow him to open it; and where, then, was the right of the Town Council to intervene and say they would give a lease for one year only? It was a work which required time, money, and labour; and he (Mr. Byramjee) wished to know from the chairman of the Town Council on what ground they would limit the lease to one year only? The Act said distinctly that it was for the Corporation to sanction the opening of a private market without imposing any conditions save such as were required by sanitary considerations. He submitted this was a matter for the protection of a private right and of public convenience.

Mr. Currey said there was another side to the question, and after what the learned gentleman had stated——

Mr. Byramjee—I don't belong to the learned profession! (Laughter.)

Mr. Currey—I beg your pardon. (Laughter.) But there is the other side to it.

Mr. Byramjee—What is the other side?

Mr. Currey was understood to say that it was to the interest of the Corporation to keep to itself the right of opening markets.

Mr. Byramjee—Why grant a lease for a year? No license is necessary for opening a market.

Dr. Hewlett said he believed that a license was required.

Mr. Byramjee—I beg your pardon. It is not at all necessary. No license is mentioned in the Act.

Mr. Ardasir Framjee—If the man conducts the market properly for a year, the Town Council may grant him another lease for three years.

Dr. Hewlett said he thought Mr. Byramjee was right. On a reference to the Act he found no license was mentioned for opening a market. It is necessary only for persons who sell in the market.

Mr. Byramjee said here a private individual had come forward to supply a public want; and it remained to see whether the representatives of the people would or would not protect the people's rights. (A laugh.)

Mr. Currey proposed that sanction be given to the licensing of a market at Khetwady by Mr. Pestonjee Heerjeebhoy Cooper for one year.

Mr. Byramjee proposed as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Venayek Ramchunder, that the sanction of the Corporation be given to Pestonjee Heerjeebhoy Cooper to open a private market at the place indicated in his application, subject to such sanitary or other requirements as the Municipal Act imposes in that behalf.

Mr. Currey—My proposition is not seconded.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee asked if the applicant would contribute anything to the municipal fund. If he paid fees for opening the market, it was all right; but he (Mr. Bomanjee) did not see how the municipal fund was to be made up if private markets were to be opened without the payment of any fees.

Mr. Oliphant seconded Mr. Currey's proposition. The Town Council were in the best position to know the wants of a particular locality, and it was competent to them to recommend for what period a lease should be granted.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said he was against imposing unnecessary restrictions on private enterprise. The object of the Town Council was to guard against the Municipal revenue suffering; but he did not see how that object could be defeated by the opening of private markets, and they should encourage the extension of markets in the city. The object of the Act was misunderstood by the Town Council if they wished to retain a monopoly of the markets in the hands of the Corporation. In the opening of markets, the primary object of the Act was the selling of good and wholesome food. Here was a man who came forward to open a market; he was willing to submit to sanitary and other conditions which they should impose upon him; and he (Mr. Shantaram) thought they should be acting in a very niggardly spirit if they did not encourage such private enterprise.

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee was in favour of Mr. Byramjee's proposition.

Mr. Bomanjee—If we are to have private markets scattered at short distances over the city, where will the Municipal revenue be?

Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff—If a market is really wanted at Khetwady, let us have a market of our own and be done with further botheration.

A Voice—Where are the seven or eight lacs to come from?

Mr. Heerjeebhoy—Let it be on a small scale.

Mr. Ormiston said he presumed the market would be built under the orders of the Municipal officers; and if they restricted the applicant to one year, he did not think the applicant would go to the expense of making the necessary improvements. If he proved extortionate and charged high rates, the sellers would not go to him; and for these reasons he (Mr. Ormiston) would vote for sanctioning the opening of the market.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said that, in regard to markets, the Municipality had for years been acting the part of the dog in the manger. There was a site for a market at Mazagon, and though the item for building it had appeared in successive budgets, nothing had been done for want of funds; and yet when a man came forward to open a market in a part of the city where its want was sadly felt, they would not let him do it. The people of Girgaum had to go two miles, for instance, before they could reach the nearest market.

Mr. Currey's proposition was eventually withdrawn, and Mr. Byramjee's amendment was carried as a substantive motion.

It was next proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote, and carried, That the letter from Mr. W. G. Pedder and Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, dated 6th April, regarding the delivering over and receiving charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner be recorded.

It was also resolved that Government resolution dated 31st March last, accepting the resignation of Surgeon-Major Lumsdaine as a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Town Council, and appointing Surgeon-Major Hewlett in his stead, be recorded.

RE-APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Currey said the next item on the paper was a list of re-appropriations, &c., in the budget grants, recommended by the Town Council for sanction by the Corporation. It was rather a long list, but there was no alternative but for the secretary to read it.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read the list.

Mr Ormiston, referring to one of the items, said Rs. 17,000 for repairs to the steam-roller was rather an enormous sum; and he would like to know whether the Municipal Commissioner considered that the roller was an expensive one.

Mr. Ravenscroft said, having been only two weeks in the office, he did not know, but he was told Mr. Pedder considered the roller to be expensive.

The correct amount for repairs to the roller was, we understand, about Rs. 13,000.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee remarked that the list ought to have been printed and circulated, and that at present he could not vote not knowing what it contained. He suggested that in future such lists should be circulated among the members. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Curry said the suggestion would be attended to.

It was then proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Mr. Ve[illegible] carried, That the list of re-appro[illegible]s recommended by the [illegible] the Corporation amounting to Rs. 48,322-3-1, included in the letter from the Secretary Town Council, be sanctioned.

It was also proposed by Mr Currey, seconded by Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee and carried, That sanction be given to the list of payments now submitted, made from 1st January to 31st March 1874, on account of liabilities of 1872 and 187 , amounting to Rs. 12,161-7-7.

THE COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Mr. Currey said the next business was to receive the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report and the accounts for 1873, together with the review of the same by the Town Council, and the auditors' report. The whole of those documents were embraced in the book which he (Mr. Currey) held in his hand. The Town Council had been unable to review the subjects mentioned in the report within the time at their disposal, but had passed the following resolution:—"A number of the questions discussed in the report have already been before the Town Council, and others requiring consideration are being dealt with or will be taken up as soon as possible. The thanks of the Town Council to Mr. Pedder for his interesting and valuable report should be recorded, and the report should be circulated to members of the Corporation and published for general information as provided in section 33 of the Municipal Act." He thereupon proposed, That the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1873 and the accounts, together with the resolution on the same by the Town Council, and the report of the auditors, be recorded. That the Corporation concur with the Town Council on thanking Mr. Pedder for his able report.

Dr. Blaney seconded the proposition. He was reluctantly prevented from attending the meeting of the Town Council at which the report was considered. His long experience in the civic affairs of the city enabled him to say that nobody cared for these administration reports; but for his part he thought that, if greater interest was taken in them, they should get on more satisfactory. The chairman of the Town Council had contented himself with simply recording a short resolution on the report. He (Dr. Blaney) thought that the Act itself contemplated more than a resolution: it demanded a review of the report by the Town Council. Perhaps the illness of the Commissioner precluded him from submitting the report earlier, and as the sheets passed through the press in haste, the Town Council were perhaps prevented from giving a review. But he might say there was a responsibility on the Town Council in this respect, and he hoped that in future this portion of their duty would be properly discharged. It was no doubt a well-written report and deserved their careful attention.

Mr. Ormiston said he wondered if one in a thousand persons read the figures given in the report. It would be better to prepare a short summary and place them on the table for those who might wish to inspect them and thus the expense of printing might be saved.

Mr. Currey's proposition was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and carried, That the thanks of the Corporation be given, to the auditors for their valuable report.

GOCULDAS HOSPITAL.

Mr. Currey said the last item in the *aggenda* paper was Government resolution dated 1st April 1874 regarding the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He believed that under the able management of his friend, Dr. Hewlett, it would thrive.

It was then proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Dr. Hewlett and carried, That the Government resolution, dated 1st April 1874, on the subject of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, be recorded.

The Chairman said that was all the business before the quarterly meeting, which thereupon resolved into a

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting for the transaction of the following business:—1. The election of a member of the Town Council in place of Mr. D. S. Kemp, resigned. 2. The consideration of a motion by Mr. John Macfarlane that the Town Band be taken over, managed, and maintained by the Municipality as one of the Municipal institutions of the city.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that Mr. Shantaram Narayen be elected a member of the Town Council in room of Mr. D. S. Kemp, resigned.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bhugwandass Pursotumdas and carried unanimously.

THE TOWN BAND.

Mr. Macfarlane then said—I am sorry that this motion is not brought forward by some more able and influential member of the Corporation, and would express a hope that it will not on that account have less consideration from the members, but that they will rather make up in their own minds for my deficiencies. In considering this proposition, it is clear that the first thing we have to discuss is, as Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee puts it, to consider the competency of the Corporation to make a grant for the purpose, or as Mr Ravenscroft puts it, to consider the question in its "legal aspects." (Refers to sections of the Act providing that the purposes expressly authorised by the Act shall be held to include objects connected with the "public safety, health, instruction, and convenience.) I see by the newspapers that the Town Council have apparently put the matter into the hands of their solicitor to obtain the opinion of counsel; but I submit this is not a matter on which counsel's opinion can be worth anything more than the opinion of any other gentleman who knows English grammar and composition, or the individual opinion of any member of this Corporation. If it is in my favour it is only an individual opinion; if against me, it is worth nothing more. No point of law is involved. The Corporation ought not to recognise the right of any one outside their own body to construe the Act, but they ought to maintain their own liberty of opinion independently of all outsiders, however valuable individual opinions may be. It is also stated in one of the public newspapers that the Town Council do not mean to support me in my motion. If that is so, of which I have received no official intimation, I trust that you, my fellow members of this Corporation, will treat the circumstance with as great indifference as I do. What ought it to matter to us whether the Town Council are of the same or a different opinion from us? I and I hope all of us are exceedingly grateful to the members of the Town Council for the time and trouble which they give in carrying out the details of work in the Municipality, but let us never forget that they have no right to dictate on matters of principle. We are the final judges of what is right and wrong. It is for them to suggest; for us to decide. We are the superior authority. Any encroachments upon the rights of the Corporation should be jealously guarded against, otherwise the Town Council may ere long monopolise all power and the members of this Corporation become to them a mere useless appendage. Is there any one here who will be bold enough to say that the existence of a good band is unconnected with the health of the public? Let him go any evening to the band-stand when the band is playing and see the crowds of men, women, and children (Dr. Blaney—And ayahs.)—yes and ayahs too, breathing the fresh sea air of the Esplanade, while they listen to the music—let him ask any Sanitary Commissioner, let him ask his own common sense, Is this healthful to the community of men, women, and children whom I see here? The answer must be, yes. Let him go further and ask, What brings those people here? Is it the band? The answer must be, yes. Do we not thus arrive, as a necessary result of this investigation, at the conclusion that a band is connected with the health of the community? As to a band being connected with the convenience of the town, it surely will be unnecessary for me to advance any arguments. We are as yet only a young body; but we are the representatives of the people of Bombay. Occasions are certain to arise, public occasions of ceremony, on which the presence of a band of music is considered a necessity. How inconvenient then to be without a band? I will not detain you by citing instances in which it would be convenient to have a town band. Health and convenience, moreover, are much mixed up together. It may be alleged that even supposing the Corporation has the legal power to maintain a band, it is not a thing to which Municipal funds should be devoted, but rather a thing which should be maintained by voluntary subscription. I would spend nothing from Municipal funds that I did not consider necessary, and in this case I do not think that very much would be wanted. Whatever the Town Council may say now, they have already recognised the Town Band as an object to which Municipal funds may be devoted, by allowing Rs. 1,000 to be paid towards it. It is immaterial from what particular municipal fund this was taken, it must at the time have been considered that the Band had some claim to it, and I don't understand how the Town Council can now back out. The Band, from its engagements, earned last year Rs. 3,866, and this, I think, with judicious management, might be increased. Government allows Rs. 2,000 to it; and I think, under the circumstances of the case, Government might be persuaded to increase their allowance. We had some years ago a Garrison Band always located in Bombay, and it never went out, I believe. But it afterwards became the Governor's band, of which the public seldom gets the benefit. If the band is worth keeping up as a public institution, it should be paid for out of the pockets of the people of the town rateably according to their means—that is out of the Municipal funds instead of asking a few liberal people to support a band which all the people of Bombay have the benefit of, and of which benefit so many avail themselves. Under the head of convenience, I think I might have added that, to my mind, it carries something of disgrace to myself as a citizen: it is somewhat derogatory to us that we should be dependent for our public music on the bands of the regiments which happen to be quartered here, and that we should be able to offer no music in return. There may be some minds so constituted as to be capable of accepting compliments, of making no return, and of feeling no shame. I trust, gentlemen, that we may not be classed among such; and I trust that by your vote you will remove yourselves from that category. I have now nothing more to say. I bring forward this motion, having no doubt that the matter is one which the Corporation can entertain, believing that it is for the good of the town; and I have only to ask that you will join in supporting my motion, that the crowds of citizens and troops of children who now regularly go to hear the band may not be deprived of that healthy and delightful recreation which they now so much enjoy. (Applause.)

Mr. Tyrrell Leith said the question was one of common sense and hardly one for counsel. In his opinion, it was a question of public convenience; and he thought the terms of the Act were sufficiently wide to embrace it. It was of course for the Corporation to decide; but he should be glad if they could see their way to adopting the proposal made by Mr. Macfarlane.

The Secretary read the following letter, dated 23rd April, addressed by Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, acting Municipal Commissioner, to the Chairman of the Corporation on the same subject:—

SIR,—I see in to-day's papers that there is to be a special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation on 1st May, when Mr. Macfarlane will move "That the Town Band be taken over, managed, and maintained by the Municipality as one of the Municipal institutions of the city." I am very doubtful as to the legality of spending municipal funds in the way contemplated by Mr. Macfarlane. Section 65 of Act 3 of 1872 rules that all municipal funds "shall be held and dealt with by the Corporation as hereinafter provided." Section 136 declares that all such funds shall be applicable to the purposes expressly authorized by this Act. Section 137 declares these to be objects connected with the public safety, health, instruction, and convenience, hereinafter specified. The section then goes on to specify [illegible] amongst them is nothing that can, to the best of my judgment, be stretched into including the Town Band. Under these circumstances, the question [illegible] Mr. Macfarlane proposes for discussion should, I think, be first considered in its legal aspect.

The following letter, dated 23rd April, from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to the address of the Clerk to the Corporation, was also read:—

SIR,—I beg to give you notice that, at the special general meeting of the Corporation advertised for the 1st proximo, I will propose the following amendment on the motion of which Mr. John Macfarlane has given notice, namely,—"That it not being competent to the Municipal Corporation to make any grant of Municipal money for the maintenance of a Band, the proposition of Mr Macfarlane now made be negatived." I do not think it necessary to state at any great length my reason for proposing this amendment, inasmuch as the Act appears to be quite clear. Section 65 requires that all funds shall be held and dealt with as provided for in section 137, which latter section provides that the purposes expressly authorised by the Act shall be held to include objects connected with the "public safety, health, instruction and convenience." Now, I do not see how the maintenance of any band intended only for the amusement of but a very small portion of the community can be brought within the scope of the section above alluded to. It is already a matter of considerable difficulty to the Town Council and Corporation to provide funds required for the absolute necessities of the city, and as the Corporation are perfectly aware, our income during the year will hardly cover the expenditure. I therefore feel as a member of the Town Council and the Corporation that I should be wanting in my duty to the ratepayers were I to allow Mr. Macfarlane's proposition to be put to the vote without some amendment. The general body of taxpayers of this city should not, I think, be called upon to pay any contributions towards the maintenance of the Band. It ought to be maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen referred to section 39 of the Act, and urged that, as they were the midst of the year no application for a grant could be brought on for consideration, and no alteration of the budget could be received, unless on the recommendation of the Town Council. The Corporation was not competent to entertain a proposition brought forward by a member before the end of the year for which the budget had been passed.

Mr. Currey stated that the Town Council had passed a resolution to the effect that the opinion of counsel be awaited, and that they were not prepared to support Mr Macfarlane's motion.

Mr. Oliphant hoped that Mr. Nanabhoy's amendment to Mr. Macfarlane's proposition would not be a bar to the Corporation expressing their decided opinion on the merits of the question before the meeting, apart entirely from the fact whether the Advocate-Generals' opinion was adverse or not to the legality of the expenditure of Municipal funds for the maintenance of a Band; and if he was in order, he should ask the members to support his amendment in opposition to Mr. Macfarlane's proposition. Mr. Oliphant proceeded to express his surprise that any member of the Corporation should bring forward such a motion at the present time when prosperity in Bombay was at its lowest ebb, and when the funds of the Corporation were in no way adequate to meet the requirements pressing upon them for urgent and necessary improvements especially to the dwellings of the poorer classes of this huge city. (Hear, hear.) In support of such assertion Mr. Oliphant read two extracts from the Municipal Commissioner's latest report (page 6) which were descriptive of eternally dark dwellings! He admitted that a band would afford amusement to a certain number of people of a certain class, but seeing that there was urgent need for supplying light, air, and water to hundreds of the poorest families—(hear, hear)—he hoped the members of the Corporation would set their faces against supplying the richer classes with music until the poor were provided with the necessities of life. (Applause.) He would not have been surprised if Mr. Macfarlane's proposition had been in the form of a memorial to Government asking power for the Municipal Commissioner to erect a boarding around the Bandstand entrance, which should be denied to all people who were able but unwilling to subscribe towards the maintenance of the Band; and he begged Mr. Macfarlane to look down the list of subscribers, from which he would see that there are very many native gentlemen of wealth who listen to the Band but pay nothing. Mr. Oliphant therefore called upon his colleagues to be loyal and set their faces at the outset against any such misappropriation of funds as the support of a band would entail. Mr. Oliphant disputed Mr. Macfarlane's suggestion that it was necessary to have a Corporation band, and contended that they would next be called upon to provide a Lord Mayor's coach for the Commissioner and robes of office for the members of the Corporation; turtle dinners would of necessity follow, and who was to pay? (Laughter.) It had been remarked in the course of the proceedings that to deny the right of a private individual to erect a market was to interfere with private enterprise; but Mr. Oliphant was inclined to stigmatize the support of a Corporation band out of public funds as a far greater and utterly uncalled-for interference with private enterprise. (Laughter.) He urged that the greatest luxury the Corporation could confer was to provide the poorest with necessities, and called upon the members to record their decided opinion that any proposition for the maintenance of a band was one to which the Corporation of Bombay could not listen. (Applause.)

Mr. Ormiston said he did not agree with Mr. Shantaram's view of the law. (A laugh.) If the Corporation could hear a proposal on the recommendation of the Town Council, it did not follow that they might not receive it from him or any body else. (Hear hear.)

Mr. D. S. Kemp said—Although I am not prepared to vote for Mr. Macfarlane's resolution as it stands, I would urge upon the Town Council to meet such suggestions in rather a more liberal spirit and to be guided in future more by the spirit than the strict letter, of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Rughoonath Narayen—Where is the Rs. 12,000 to come from? The budget has been passed, and I don't know where the money is to come from.

Mr. Kemp proceeded—I see no difficulty whatever if it were thought desirable to maintain or subsidize the Town Band in charging the item to garden expenses. Musical performances are most appropriate to public gardens; and it seems to me that, when the state of the Municipal fund will admit, it will be very desirable in such places as the Northbrook Gardens, the Victoria, and other gardens which are accessible to and frequented by the poor, to have the services of a public band. If such expenditure is illegal, then I say that every charge not strictly horticultural, which is incurred on the occasion of any public entertainment or garden fete, is equally illegal. Now if you are inclined to be captious or to take the opinion of counsel on every little occasion, I don't think you will find anything in the Municipal Act to justify the maintenance or purchase of wild animals—(hear, hear),—but you will find in the Victoria Gardens a collection of tigers, apes, bears, and such creatures upon which funds are expended. (Loud laughter.) We know that the idea of a garden is totally opposed to the idea of a tiger or a bear, and it is quite certain that if these animals were not kept under powerful restraint they would soon convert any garden into a howling wilderness. (Laughter.) This is an item in garden charges, and yet a musical performance is pronounced illegal. I hope that the Town Council will in the public interest in such cases exercise more liberality in their interpretation of the Municipal Act. If Mr. Macfarlane will modify his resolution to the effect that the Corporation should subsidize the band, assuming no responsibility, I should be very happy to support it. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Ormiston—What, five hundred rupees a month;

Mr. Kemp—A smaller sum.

Mr. Macfarlane said he did not think Mr. Shantaram's remarks applied. He did not ask for money now, and, therefore, the remarks of Mr. Shantaram were beside the point. The question was not that the money should be paid to-day or to-morrow, or a month hence, but simply that the Corporation should take over the Town Band. Agreeing with Mr. Kemp, he would say that it was not proposed to throw the whole cost on the Municipality; and they were to do what they could in other ways and by voluntary subscriptions.

A Voice—What says the Advocate-General? Why keep his opinion in the dark?

The Secretary read Mr. Scoble's opinion on the question. It is dated 28th April, and is as follows:—"I am of opinion that the maintenance of the Town Band is not an object connected with the public safety, health, instruction, or convenience, and is therefore not an object to which, under the Municipal Act, the Municipal fund can be legitimately applied."

It was then proposed by Mr. John Macfarlane, and seconded by Mr. Tyrell Leith, That the Town Band be taken over, managed and maintained by the Municipality as one of the Municipal institutions of the city.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. A. C. Oliphant, and seconded by Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, That the Municipal Corporation cannot now entertain any proposition for taking over and maintaining the Town Band.

It was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote, That it not being competent to the Municipal Corporation to make any grant of municipal money for the maintenance of a band, the proposition of Mr. Macfarlane now made be negatived.

Mr. Nanabhoy's amendment was first put to the vote and carried by a large majority, and Mr. Macfarlane's proposition was lost.

Mr. Oliphant's amendment was thereupon withdrawn.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## THE CASE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF THE SONAPORE RIOT.

THE hearing of the charge of perjury in connection with the Sonapore riot preferred by Mr. Alfred Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, against Robert Ross and Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, and the abetment of the said offence against Rustomjee Manockjee, was resumed on Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate.

Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Branson, Barrister, instructed by Mr. Ghandhibhoy, for the third prisoner; the other two were undefended.

Luis Antonio Miranda said—I am a clerk to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch. I know the prisoners. I served the prisoners subpœnas to give evidence in the High Court in the Sonapore riot case as witnesses for defence. I went with prisoner Rustomjee to the Grant Road on the 11th April to serve the subpœnas. I met the first two prisoners in a liquor-shop at Grant Road. Prisoner Rustomjee was at Dr. Dallas's office. Prisoner Rustomjee was in the habit of coming to the office of Dr. Dallas. When I got there the prisoners were not there. On arriving there I asked Rustomjee, "Where are these people?" He said the prisoner has gone to fetch them. I waited about five minutes. DeCruz, Ross, and Pestonjee came there afterwards. I served them with subpœnas.

To Mr. Branson—Prisoner No. 3 is an old client of Dr. Dallas. I believe he is a man of some property.

Mulloo Govind deposed—I am an application writer. I know the prisoner Ross. I also know one De Cruz. They lived in a chawl opposite to my house. On Sunday, the 12th April, DeCruz came to me and in consequence of what he said I went to Ross's place. I found him there. They said we are unable to attend the High Court unless we settled about our fees. Ross showed me three summonses. I put the summonses in an envelope with a letter written by me. I addressed the envelope to Mr. Dinshaw, managing clerk to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch.

Bulwunt Raghoba, sub-post master in charge of the Byculla Post office, was next examined, and he produced certain records of his office.

Mr. Dinshaw Shapoorjee, managing clerk to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, knew the prisoners. He received no written communication from any of the prisoners, but had received a registered packet, containing three subpœnas served on prisoners Ross and Pestonjee and one DeCruz. Witness received the packet on the 14th April, which was handed to him by one Rustomjee Palonjee. The packet was opened by witness, and was found to contain three summonses only. He knew prisoners Ross and Pestonjee in connection with the Sonapore riot, and knew the third prisoner better. The first and second prisoners were brought to witness by Nusserwanjee Bejonjee, one of the prisoners in the Sonapore riot, and he (witness) took them to Dr. Dallas, who took down their depositions in his own handwriting.

To Mr. Branson—As far as witness knew, prisoner Rustomjee was a man of respectability and possessed of landed property.

George Swartz, a time-keeper at the Toolsee works, produced the time-book containing the names of men who worked under him. He recognized the second prisoner, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, as the man who worked under him. In the month of February he worked under witness. From the 12th of February to 20th of the month he was absent from the work. Witness could not say whether the prisoner was there or not.

Framjee Sorabjee said—He is a carpenter and lately employed as inspector at Toolsee. The prisoner Pestonjee was also employed there and lived in the same house with him. The prisoner lived with the witness up to the 22nd February, and then left for Bombay.

Frederick Austin said—I am inspector of police. I know the prisoners at the bar. I arrested the first two prisoners on the night of the 21st April in a liquor-shop, I believe, belonging to the third prisoner, at Grant Road.

Henry George Brewin, a police constable, said that he accompanied the last witness in a liquor-shop at Grant Road. The shop belongs to the third prisoner.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson for the third prisoner Rustomjee addressed the Court and pointed out that there was not sufficient evidence against his client, which would justify the Court in committing him for trial at the High Court.

The Magistrate considered that there was a *prima facie* case made out against the prisoners, and he would therefore commit them to the Sessions Court.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER ROSS.

The Magistrate before committing the prisoners to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, cautioned them as usual, when one of the prisoners, Rustomjee, reserved his defence, while the prisoners Ross and Pestonjee said that they wished to make their defence before the Court. They were cautioned twice, but they persisted and prisoner Ross first made the following statement in his defence:—

On the 23rd March last, William King and one Pecktal came at the chawl where I live. I was inside my room, dressing myself. While I was in the room I heard them speaking to a man named King. When I came out Thomas King introduced to me William King and Pecktal. The latter two asked me whether I wanted a job? I said "Yes." They then took me to the liquor-shop of the prisoner Rustomjee, situated on the Grant Road. The prisoner was not in his shop, but his son by name Jeevanjee was there, and he gave King and Pecktal some money for buggy-hire, and told them to take me to the office of Dr. Dallas in the Fort. When we arrived at the office Rustomjee was not there. We then went to the High Court, where we saw the prisoner. Rustomjee told them to take me to the office of Dr. Dallas, and to wait there till he came. When he came there, King and Pecktal told him that they had brought the engineer wanted by him. The prisoner said to me "I got a job to give you if you will undertake it." I asked him what kind of job was it. He said to me that a Parsee was in trouble, and that he wanted to get him out of it. I asked him whether this man was on his trial before a magistrate. The prisoner said that the Parsee was caught by the police nine days after the Sonapore riot, and that I should state in the High Court that he was working with me. I said that as I did not give my evidence before the magistrate, how can I give my evidence before the High Court? I further said, "Could not I get myself in trouble?" The prisoner Rustomjee said "No. You cannot get yourself into trouble, because I have made all right with the police, and if you get into trouble, I shall try and get you out of it." He further said that he wanted another engineer. I told him that there is a man of the name of DeCruz, and if you wanted him I would bring him over to you. He told me also to get a time book made out to show that so many men were working under him. He told me to fetch DeCruz, and bring him over to his shop at Grant Road, and I did so the same evening. I could not see Rustomjee in the shop, but I saw his son Jeevunjee and Thomas King. Subsequently Rustomjee came to the shop. Rustomjee asked me whether I brought the man and the book. I said "Yes." I produced the book. He took the book and looked at it. He said to me that that was too new. Prisoner Rustomjee and another man named Rustomjee Kerawalla then told me, "Never mind, get an abstract of pay made out. Take down many names, the number of days, and the amount of money I paid them." The prisoner Rustomjee then told me to come at Dr. Dallas's office the following morning, and gave me some money for buggy hire. Next morning I went to Rustomjee's shop at Grant Road with DeCruz, and his son Jeevanjee gave us buggy-hire, and told us to go to Dr. Dallas's office. We went to the office and saw Rustomjee there. He said to me, "I wanted to tell you something; come inside." I went in and he told me to say in the High Court that I was employed at Dhurumtar as a pile-driver. He then brought the first Parsee prisoner in the Sonapore riot to me, by name Nussurwanjee Bejonjee, and said that this was the man in trouble; and that I should state that he was working with me at Dhurumtar as a carpenter. We then went to Dr. Dallas's office. Dr. Dallas asked me, "Did you know the prisoner Nusserwanjee Bejonjee?" I said, "Yes, he was employed at Dhurumtar as a carpenter from the 2nd of February." Rustomjee then took me on one side, and said that he wanted another Parsee who understood the engineering work. He took a rupee out of his pocket, and gave it to me in the presence of King and DeCruz as buggy-hire. The prisoner asked me to fetch the Parsee and bring him to his shop the following morning. While we were coming downstairs, we met Nowrojee Wadia at the entrance of Dr. Dallas's office. Nowrojee took a currency note for Rs. 10 out of his pocket and gave it to me. Rustomjee said that he (Wadia) was the cashier of the fund. Rustomjee told DeCruz that he had no more change to give him and told him to come at his shop at Dhobie Talao. We then went to the house of the second prisoner Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, and I told him that a Parsee wanted a man who understood the engineering work, and if he (Pestonjee) liked I would take him over to him. I, Pestonjee, King and DeCruz went to Rustomjee's shop at Dhobie Talao the same afternoon. Not finding him there we went on the following morning to his shop on Grant Road. Rustomjee was not in the shops. His son gave us buggy hire, and we went to Dr. Dallas's office, where I met Rustomjee. I told him, "Here is the Parsee you wanted." He then took the prisoner Pestonjee inside and spoke to him. That day I and DeCruz received the summonses to attend the High Court. While we were coming downstairs Rustomjee told me to go to Dhurumtur and get some information about the place. He then paid some money to Pestonjee Nusserwanjee for his expenses. While we were going Nusserwanjee Bejonjee told me that "as soon as I get ready come up to my house to get your fee." An hour after Pestonjee and Nusserwanjee came to my house. They brought a buggy and a bullock cart. Pestonjee and I sat in the buggy, and King and DeCruz in the bullock cart. We drove to Carnac bunder, but we missed the steamer. Nusserwanjee Bejonjee then engaged a boat and we started for Dhurumtur. We arrived at Dhurumtur about 7 P.M. We put up with a man named DeMello, a shop keeper. We made some inquiries about Mr. Sugden, who is carrying on some work at Dhurumtur. DeMello said that a man named Baker is carrying on some work there. We started for Bombay the next morning at 5 o'clock, and arrived here at about 7 o'clock A.M. We went to Rustomjee and told him that a man named Baker was at Dhurumtur. Rustomjee told me to go and see Baker, and try to get a certificate from him. He told me not to say that I wanted the certificate for a Parsee who was in trouble, but for myself. Baker refused to give me a certificate. When I told Rustomjee that Baker refused to give me a certificate he told me to mention the name of Rama Govind, and say that I worked under him. One day while I was going out with King, DeCruz, and Pestonjee, I met prisoner Rustomjee and a Parsee in a brougham on the Duncan Road. They stopped the carriage, and Rustomjee told me that he was just going to my house. Rustomjee Kerawalla, who was also in the gharry, took some money out of his pocket and gave Rs. 4 to Pestonjee Nusserwanjee and Rs. 4 to DeCruz. He then called me inside the brougham and gave me a currency note for Rs. 10. On the following Monday I went to Rustomjee's shop at Grant Road, when he told me that he would give me Rs. 5 a day till the continuance of the case, and when the case was over he would pay me Rs. 50. We met Nowrojee Wadia downstairs and he told me that the case was postponed to Tuesday, the 21st. When I went to Rustomjee's shop on Monday he said to me, "Don't you be frightened for your money, as soon as the case is over you will get the money." We went to the High Court when the Sessions were going on. We went there for two days, and said to Rustomjee we wanted some money for our expenses. He said he would give us the money when the Sessions were over. That night he took us to Dr. Dallas's office and gave me and DeCruz some money, and told us to be present at the High Court the next morning. After our evidence was taken we went to Dr. Dallas's office, where we were informed that the police had gone to Dhurumtur to make some inquiries there. I again went to Rustomjee's shop with DeCruz, when he gave me Rs. 4 and a similar sum to DeCruz. Rustomjee told me to go to Dhurumtur and to find out whether the police were making any enquiries there. I did not go to Dhurumtur. Next day Rustomjee again requested me to go to Dhurumtur, when I told him distinctly that I have nothing to do with him. On the night of the 21st April Rustomjee sent for me. I went to his shop. Pestonjee was there also. No sooner I went inside a European police officer came in and took three of us in custody.

Mr. Branson made an application to release his client on bail, stating that he was willing to deposit money in Court and if required sufficient sureties. The learned advocate submitted that the magistrate would not pay any attention to the prisoner's statement in considering the application.

The magistrate said that for the interests of justice he would not be justified in admitting the prisoner to bail.

Mr. Hearn left the matter in the magistrate's discretion, but stated that there were certain features in the case which necessitate that the prisoner should not be released on bail.

The magistrate stated that he would not grant Mr. Branson's application.

The prisoner Pestonjee Nusserwanjee also made a lengthy statement to the above effect.

The prisoners were committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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## AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

A Meeting of the above Society was held on the evening of the 28th ultimo at the office of the Society, 16 DeLisle Road, Mr. Whitley in the chair. The business was explained by him, which was, 1st, to report the progress the Society had made on the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways, which proved that the Society was making very rapid strides, and the report was considered highly satisfactory. Mr. Atkins then explained that the men on all Indian railways now acknowledge the fact that something must be done for their mutual support and protection. The class of men at the present time employed upon Indian railways were, according to the statements of the superintendents, equal if not superior to those on any other railway in the world, and he could not understand why the directors and superintendents desired to reduce their remuneration or increase their hours of labour. In years past when men of an inferior standard were employed they received rather better remuneration than is now given, hence he failed to see the justice of the present innovation. Although the Government did pay a large sum annually in the shape of guaranteed interest, he was sensible of the fact the railways had not only enhanced the value of land but had increased the revenue of the country; and however much Government might desire economy to be practised, they would certainly not sanction a system which might impair the efficiency of the staff, and probably call for the payment of large annual sums by way of compensation. An appeal against the system contemplated on the G. I. P.—bearing upwards of 300 signatures—had been presented to Mr. Hawkins by the Secretary of the Society, who expressed his willingness to meet a deputation of the men employed in the Locomotive Department, to whom he would give an answer. Consequently delegates had been summoned from all the stations throughout the line, and he now desired they would elect suitable men to represent the employés residing at Byculla. A number of delegates were then elected and their names being read over a vote of confidence was accorded them.

It was then resolved that the superintendents be solicited to accept the Secretary of the Society as the representative of the men.

A provisional committee was then elected for the management of the Bombay district.

It was resolved that a copy of the minutes of all meetings be sent to the local press.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously accorded to the Secretary as the originator of the Society, and the exertions he has displayed for the benefit of railway men in India.

Mr. Atkins replied that the vote of thanks which the members had accorded to him did him great honour, and explained that it was the duty of every one to benefit his fellowmen if possible, and that he would not be satisfied until every railway man between Cape Comorin to Peshawur was enrolled in the Society.

Several members were enrolled, and some names were received of men who were unavoidably absent.

The meeting closed at 10-50 P.M.

## THE COTTON FRAUDS COMMISSION.

The Commission met again on Friday the 24th instant, when the examination of Mr. Harrison was continued as follows:—

Question 142.—If the Cotton Frauds Act could be more effectually administered up-country, do you think it would be necessary to maintain the establishment in Bombay?

Answer—In the case supposed, which would involve the improvement of the present Act, it would be natural to expect that there would be much less adulteration to be checked at the Bombay presses. This would certainly be a good reason for relaxing our supervision; but it must be remembered that the success of the administration of the Act up-country must always be dependent in some degree upon the co-operation of the establishment in Bombay with that in the districts. This would be exercised in the manner I have mentioned before, namely by the communication to the district Inspectors of the particulars of cases of adulteration found in bales bearing the stamp of any press under their control. Besides, there would always be more or less adulteration to be checked in cotton from districts not affected by the Act. Therefore, I think some establishment would still be required in Bombay. If the merchants would afford assistance by bringing to notice cases of adulteration the labours of the establishment would be further lightened, and a considerable reduction in the present staff might be practicable. To show how much importance was at one time attached to the co-operation of the merchants as a reason for dispensing with a large establishment, I will read part of a letter from the Commissioner of Customs dated the 15th of August 1863. Referring to the plan of having an Inspector at each press-building, Mr. Inverarity says:—"It is not desirable greater scrutiny should be exercised over the proceedings of the Press Companies than is absolutely necessary, for it would be extremely disagreeable to these companies to work under a system of perpetual Government supervision. Moreover, for obvious reasons it would be necessary to pay the Inspectors at very high rates, and the burden thereby placed upon the Cotton Improvement Fund, and through it upon the trade, would be severe. On the other hand, one well-paid active and intelligent Inspector, who enjoyed the confidence of Government, might by so distributing his visits amongst the several localities concerned, exercise a supervision adequate for all practical purposes, and such as would be scarcely perceived by the press companies. He would further receive ready co-operation from all the principal mercantile firms, and the assistance so derived would alone enable him to dispense with a paid staff of subordinates." Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company recorded an opinion very much to the same effect in a minute which was submitted to Government by the Chamber of Commerce in December 1863. This is the passage I refer to:—"We think the placing of Inspectors in every press-building altogether unnecessary and undesirable. An unexpected visit now and then to each establishment and frequent visits to the Cotton Green, &c., would, in our opinion, be quite sufficient to engender such a feeling of insecurity as to make our dealers very chary of having anything to do with adulterated cotton. There is no doubt that the Inspectors will be directly and indirectly aided in many ways, and gross cases of adulteration will be brought to their notice. A bulky article like cotton cannot very easily be moved in time to escape an energetic man, and a few examples will go very far to cure the evil." The aid and co-operation spoken of, the Inspectors have not hitherto received, except in a few instances.

Question 143.—What alterations would you suggest in the present Act to make it more efficient?

Answer.—I think there is no alteration more clearly necessary than that there should be a provision against false packing as in the Act of 1851. There was such a clause in the Bill which introduced Act 9 of 1863, but it was omitted from the Act as passed, in consequence of the vagueness of the terms "good" and "bad," which it was thought might mislead the inspectors. With the experience which these officers now possess, however, such is not likely to be the case, and in practice the difficulty of knowing how to deal with adulteration of this kind is not so great as appears to have been supposed.

In section 2 I think the words "fraudulently or dishonestly" should be omitted as regards the mixture of clean cotton with kuppas, which can never take place except where the motive is fraudulent.

But they might be retained as regards the mixture of different varieties and qualities, such mixture being to a certain extent harmless. As for instance, where a merchant chooses to mix Khandeish with Barsee or Oomraotee cotton of different qualities in order to produce a medium or average quality, or when he mixes a description of cotton which would class as "good fair" with another which was only "fair," to satisfy an order for "fully fair" cotton. In the case of some cottons which can never be honestly mixed together, the use of the word creates a great difficulty; but the best way of meeting this will perhaps be to add a clause to section 2 mentioning the exceptions, according to the plan of the Penal Code and other more recent Acts. The exceptions might refer to the mixture of American-Dharwar with the indigenous cotton of the Southern Mahratta Country, the mixture of ordinary Broach cotton with the inferior variety known as "Rejee," &c.; and with respect to these cases it might be provided that such mixing shall *ipso facto* be deemed evidence of fraudulent intention. The wording of section 2 as it stands at present, compels a Magistrate to award the punishment of imprisonment on conviction, and does not leave it to his discretion to punish with fine as an alternative. This ought to be remedied, as it is a serious defect in the Act.

With reference to the last clause of this section, I think it would be well to have a separate section relating to the confiscation of cotton, giving the magistrate power to return it to the owner for the purpose of being cleaned, or otherwise dispose of it according to his discretion. Officers who issue licences for the working of presses ought certainly to have the power to revoke or cancel them in case of any breach of the rules referred to in section 5.

Section 8 provides against the packing of adulterated cotton at presses only. Packing it in docras, I think, should also be made punishable.

It would be desirable to have an additional section prohibiting the compression of wet cotton, which we have always great trouble in dealing with during the monsoon.

A section, as in Act 15 of 1851, providing for the payment of rewards to informers would be of great service in checking adulteration; and I would especially recommend this being made part of any new Act. I would also suggest for consideration whether in the revision of the present Act the opportunity might not with advantage be taken of providing by a new clause for the important object of the establishment of markets. This might perhaps be done by introducing a section to the same effect as section 30 of the Cotton Bill of 1869.

The Commission then adjourned *sine die*.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 3rd May, 4 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 92.

Carwar, 3rd May, 6 P. M.—Weather misty, wind west south-west 1 to 7, thermometer 29-75.

Mangalore, 3rd May, 4-45 P. M.—Weather clear, wind north east and north-west, thermometer 86, barometer 86, rainfall 92 cents.

Vingorla, 3rd May, 5-17 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, moderate, thermometer 97.

# INDIAN NEWS.

## THE YARKAND EMBASSY.

Mr. Forsyth and his party started on the 17th March on their homeward journey from Kashgar. We are informed by a correspondent that about a month previously, just after the successful completion of the Treaty of Commerce between the British Government and the Ameer, Mr. Forsyth, fearing lest his prolonged stay might interfere with the business of the Ameer, who out of consideration for his guests would not quit his capital during their stay in it, expressed his readiness to march back to India, as soon as it was his august host's pleasure to give him leave to depart. The members of the Embassy have very properly observed the strictest Oriental etiquette in all their dealings with the Kashgar ruler and he was always treated with as a Sovereign of a co-ordinate nation, such being the case, our readers will understand the reason of this application on the part of the British Envoy, strange though it may sound to European ears, for his *congé*. The reply to Mr. Forsyth's message was both a courteous and a hospitable one. The Ameer sent word that there was not the slightest need for any hurry; as it was his (the Ameer's) desire that the British Envoy and the members of his staff should travel as comfortably as possible and at their own time and convenience. However some week or so afterwards the departure of the party was arranged and the 16th March was appointed for the farewell interview of the Envoy and his party with the Ameer and their dismissal. The interview was most cordial and the leave-taking characterized with the greatest friendship. After this visit was concluded, the customary presents were sent over by the Ameer to the Envoy and the members of his mission and as we said before, they commenced their return to India on the 17th March. We are assured that the treatment of the members of the Embassy has been throughout honourable and characterized with the utmost kindness and friendly feeling. It would therefore appear that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumours to the contrary that have appeared in the columns of some of our contemporaries.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

# EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

## ON THE ROAD TO KHIVA.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

Mr. Ker, as our readers may remember, was Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* during the Khivan expedition and made an unfortunate slip in one of his letters which caused much scandal at the time. A certain "old savage," who sat for a graphic portrait to Mr. Ker on the Volga, turned out to have presented himself in the same attitude in the Crimea, and to have suggested a train of reflections so similar as to be partly expressible in the very same words. Mr. Ker says, rather strongly, that the discovery of this coincidence made him appear to his countrymen as "a liar and impostor;" and in the preface to this volume he gives some explanation of the true state of the case. It does not really want much explanation. Nobody will doubt that Mr. Ker actually went to Samarcand, as he tells us, or will suppose that his correspondence was composed in London instead of at the place assigned for it. The error into which he fell is perfectly intelligible, and, as he admits it to be "perfectly inexcusable," we did not discuss the degree of blame to be attached to it. He was, as he says, travelling under circumstances which made writing very difficult; he was obliged to be constantly writing, whilst he had to conceal the fact that he was a Correspondent; and, as he was also suffering from ill-health, he "was glad to lessen the strain by using familiar words, even while conscious that he must have used them before." The "old savage," in fact, was merely one of those commonplaces which come in very conveniently for a Correspondent bound to make bricks without straw; and he saw the original of his portrait reproduced not merely once, but "at least a dozen times." The only thing which strikes us as remarkable under the circumstances is the retentiveness of a memory which enabled him to reproduce his own language with so much accuracy.

Meanwhile, though we do not think it necessary or desirable to administer any further reproof to Mr. Ker for an error of which enough has been said, and from which rather overstrained inferences were drawn at the time, the fact is rather significant from a purely literary point of view. It lets us into some secrets of the Correspondent's trade; which are further illustrated by the style of the whole work. The book might have been written in illustration of the maxim—a very true one in a certain sense—that what a traveller finds depends chiefly upon what he brings. A Correspondent who confined himself to a faithful and unadorned account of the actual objects before him would often be unable to fill his space or would have to fill it with uninteresting matter. A discerning public must be provided with a certain number of columns, whether anything has happened or not, and the natural consequence is that the art of making nothing go a long way, and at the same time investing with a certain air of smartness, has been brought to a high pitch of perfection. Mr. Ker's book illustrates several of the most obvious expedience which may be used for this purpose. He is a clever and fluent writer, who can dash off with sufficient vigour a description of the "graphic" variety. But then he had really very little to describe beyond a series of extremely uncomfortable journeys over bad roads, in detestable carts, and in a trying climate. He travelled from Orenburg pretty easily to Kazalinsk, on the Syr Daria, not far from the Sea of Aral. There he was detained by the Governor for seven weeks; at last he received permission to proceed, and ascended the valley of the Syr Daria to Tashkent from which place he afterwards went to Samarcand. Here the narrative rather abruptly finishes, Mr. Ker remarking briefly that the narrative of his homeward journey would be "only a monotonous beadroll of hardships, aggravated by illness and loss of blood." The outward journey, however, would not be very much more were it not for the art of the correspondent. Mr. Ker doubtless did his best, but he unluckily missed everything that was most worth seeing. He met the troops on their return, instead of accompanying them on their way out. His detention at Kazalinsk was little better than a mild imprisonment; and a man shut up in a dreary village in a remote corner of the world for many weeks of irritating suspense becomes more bored than interested, and has no great opportunities for observation. How then was Mr. Ker to fill his book?

One method, which is more or less applicable under any circumstances, is to favour the public with a certain amount of personal history. Mr. Ker throws out incidental remarks which would be very useful to a biographer. We learn, amongst other things, that he is a man of considerable pedestrian powers. He has not only been up Mont Blanc, now rather a humble feat, and distinguished himself at the "at the Crick run" at Rugby, but he informs us that he made the circuit of Jerusalem without the walls in fifty-four minutes during the month of June, and that he marched twenty miles uphill in South America within four hours. We may remark parenthetically that we should be glad of a little more information as to this last feat. Twenty miles in four hours is very fair walking even along a level road in England for a man not engaged in a match; but the same rate "uphill" approaches to the marvellous if we are to understand anything really steep. Very few men, we will venture to say, can go up-hill, as that word is used, for example, in Switzerland, at more than half the rate indicated for any length of time; but we admit that there are hills and hills. These athletic performances are introduced by way of accounting for a feat which Mr. Ker performed for the astonishment of the Governor of Kazalinsk. He walked sixteen miles or thereabouts under a burning sun, supported by "the bull-dog instinct of the Anglo-Saxon," and seems to have deserved, though he luckily escaped, a sunstroke for his pains. What, he asks, would such a performance have been in heavy marching order? We presume that Russian soldiers do not under those circumstances indulge in Mr. Ker's "regulation pace" of five miles an hour; but somehow or other they do without the "Anglo-Saxon" instinct. We could wish that the said instinct did not lead to fine writing as decidedly as to fast walking.

These personal details, however interesting in themselves, do not tell us much about the country. Mr. Ker's next expedient is more to the purpose. He indulges, whenever he has a chance, in picturesque description. There are various common forms ready for use on such occasions which considerably facilitate the task. Wherever, for example, you happen to see together two or three men of different nationalities, it is easy to remark that they form a striking group. Put together a sturdy Russian, a tall, stately Bokhariote, a "bunfaced" Kalmuk, and a wiry Cossack, and the thing is done. A good many such groups are naturally encountered in various parts of Asia, and a slight variation in the phrases and in the order will make one bit of graphic writing serve for all. The unfortunate "old savage" of the Crimea was merely one variation upon this popular expedient. Whenever Mr. Ker is at a loss he can introduce a "bunfaced" native just as easily as the artist of an illustrated newspaper uses one or two well-known lay figures for the foreground of each of his pictures. The only question which suggests itself is that unfortunate one, how far Mr. Ker is drawing from life and how far he is indulging in the licence permitted to travellers. Another formula often employed on such occasions suggests a similar specticism. We should like to know, as a matter of statistics, how many Eastern travellers have been reminded of the *Arabian Nights*, and have assured their readers, as Mr. Ker assures us, that in one corner of a bazaar they saw a disguised captain of the Forty Thieves, and in another Sinbad the Sailor, and in a third the Prince of the Winged Horse. We can remember at this moment two or three instances of the use of this convenient illustration by authors of reputation; and doubtless there was a time when it was new and fresh. Just now, like the New Zealander and the German describing the camel, it has become rather stale; and we could wish, were it not for its extreme utility to unlucky Correspondents, that it might be banished altogether from literature. However, we may assume that Mr. Ker was in some sense reminded of the *Arabian Nights*, and at any rate it struck him when he was looking at the bazaar that there was a favourable opportunity for working in an old scrap once more. In other places he is apparently diverging a little further from the plain prosaic facts. He gives, for example, a number of highly dramatic reports of conversations, which, as he could not take them down in shorthand, must obviously be more or less a work of imagination. In Tashkent he met Mr. Ashton Dilke, who accompanied him in his visit to Samarcand. The two gentlemen converse with a brilliant display of American anecdote and English slang which is calculated to excite the envy of common travellers. Two Englishmen alone in a foreign land are apt rather to bore each other than to sparkle with such incessant wit. However we must not complain if Mr. Ker has picked out the plums of the conversation, and thereby made it rather more entertaining than a full report could have been; nor will we even suggest that we could sometimes wish that the space filled by a repartee of Mr. Dilke's had been occupied by some fuller details of the curiosities visited. For Mr. Ker wants to be very vivacious, and we need not be hypercritical as to the means employed. But this habit of repeating conversations suggests another mode of filling one's pages. If he did not see much himself, Mr. Ker saw a great many people who had seen something. Nothing could be more natural and proper than that he should repeat some of the scenes described to him. Unluckily he becomes so lively in his descriptions of what he avows himself not to have seen, that we begin to be in doubt as to how far he is merely reporting and how far he is filling up details from his imagination. Thus, for example, the prisoners released from Khiva had reached Kazalinsk two or three months before Mr. Ker's arrival. This was unlucky; but as the scene of their arrival was described to him by one or two of the inhabitants, he thinks that he had better give the story in his own words. Accordingly the story is given with a number of petty details, inserted with the laudable purpose of making it lively, but which are obviously mere fancy work. A conversation is given between three Russian traders sitting over their tea-urn. A sudden trampling of horse is heard, and the Cossacks ride in, and are duly described. Afterwards a cluster of specks appear on the plain, which resolves itself into a party of men on horseback, led by a handsome man on a magnificent Arab, with silver-laced trappings; at sight of whom a scarred and grey-haired Cossack exclaims, "I know that foremost fellow," and goes on to give anecdotes about him. Then the crowd increases; we have the gaunt Turkoman, the bullet-headed Tartar, the "bunfaced Kalmuck" over again and so on; and we are told all the they do or say and how one man asks for his only brother and finds that he is not amongst the prisoners. In the same way Mr Ker describes the heroic defence of the citadel of Samarcand by the Russians in 1868. He could not be more graphic if he had been on the spot and seen "the set grim look of the Northmen when fairly brought to bay," and all the rest of it. Doubtless the main facts are truly reported, but Mr. Ker is apparently incapable of simply telling what was told to him without covering it with this kind of varnish, which effectually conceals from his readers the facts which he is merely reporting from those which he is imagining. The story would really be far more impressive if he did not treat us like children and try to spice his narrative by bits of rhetoric and a free use of the "historical present." But undoubtedly it would be less in the sacred style of the newspaper Correspondent.

Thus, though the book is smartly written enough, and may amuse a spare half-hour, we are left in an uncomfortable state of uncertainty as to its real value. Mr. Ker no doubt wishes to tell us what he has seen and done; but he is in such fear of being dull that he cannot be content without twisting and torturing every page into writing, which reminds us inevitably of the picturesque novel. He describes things which he tells us frankly that he has not seen, as minutely as those which he has seen. He mixes up with genuine description fragments of half-remembered fine writing which seem to be more or less appropriate; and at best the whole result resembles a coloured photograph. It is neither pure art nor pure nature. The main facts are correct, or at least stated with a sincere desire to be correct; but they are so inextricably mixed up with a Correspondent's commonplaces, so coloured and touched up with irrelevant eloquence, that we feel no confidence in the colouring. It may be true to nature, or it may merely represent the preconceived notions which Mr. Ker carried with him. As he is intending another journey, we may simply advise him to sacrifice smartness to accuracy on a future occasion; and even to dare to bore us a little rather than to throw in touches which cannot have been derived from actual observation.

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* *On the Road to Khiva.* By David Ker. London: Henry S. King & Co. 1874.

## THE INDIAN DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

Sir,—In a recent article on the Indian famine you have drawn attention to some of the dangers incident to our position in India, and I wish to say something as to the financial difficulties which seem to me to lie before us in a not very distant future.

We are now asked to subscribe to a loan of £3,000,000, or possibly £10,000,000, for the purpose of meeting the present needs of the country—a loan to be raised on the security of the revenues of India only, and not to be guaranteed by the British Parliament. It is said that this loan can be raised at par at 4 per cent.

Several questions seem to me to arise as to this loan. The most important are—Whether any amount could be raised on such a security at such a rate of interest, if there were not a conviction in the minds of investors that there is behind this security the "practical" or "moral" guarantee of the whole empire? And whether there is such a guarantee? I know that some large capitalists regard the Indian debt as so guaranteed, and I fear that smaller people do the same. Now I want to ask what this means. If it means that England and India are one in the same sense as that in which England and Ireland are one, then I think that we are utterly wrong in paying so high a rate as 4 per cent., and we ought at once to raise the whole debt at a low rate under the Imperial guarantee, and get rid of our present creditors and the high rate they exceptionally enjoy. If England and India are one, we are at present paying at least 3,000,000*l.* a year more than we ought to pay to our creditors, and what this means in the course of fifty years, even to a rich country, it is not very difficult to calculate. But if the "practical" guarantee of the Indian debt merely means that some sanguine people will speculate on the assumption that their wishes will turn out to be facts, and will assume that they have a guarantee which they have not, there is no more to be said. Such people are always suffering, and will always suffer, from the natural consequences of their own rashness. But from what I have heard in high quarters I am afraid this is not all. True it is that no Minister has done more than hint at the wisdom of an Imperial guarantee in the present case so as to reduce the charge of the famine loan on the Indian revenue, and that, so far as public documents are concerned, there is no obligation on the Imperial Exchequer to adopt the Indian debt, or any part of it. But I write because I fear that there is a general and a perilous feeling that although this is so, Ministers in their hearts mean to adopt the debt as an Imperial obligation, if necessary to the salvation of India, and that, therefore, comparatively high interest may be received with the same perfect security as the low interest payable on Consols. I wish to protest against this idea, and to warn investors against such unfounded assumptions.

I cannot help fearing that we are paying too much or too little—too much if the debt be really guaranteed, and too little if it be not. Perhaps few will be ready to dispute the former proposition in terms, though they prefer the vagueness of the present condition of affairs; but as to the latter there may be more hesitation. Nothing is gained by refusing to face difficulties. By so doing we drift from difficulty to disaster. I fear that the difficulty before us arises from the poverty of India. This may sound absurd, but India is financially a poor country, if one may judge from the fact that she seems to have no available reserve of taxation, that much of her present revenue is admitted to be very precarious, and that she is too frequently in the market as a borrower. But her securities maintain a higher price than those of Russia or France, and this may be adduced as a proof of the confidence of capitalists in her resources. I am convinced that this price is maintained, not from the knowledge and consequent confidence of investors, but because India is regarded as an integral part of the great British Empire, to be retained at any cost. Will any one believe that if it were fully understood that the security of her loans depended, like that of the Canadian loans, on the revenues of the dependency itself, the present prices could be maintained? Sooner or later this question must be cleared up, and the sooner it is done the better.

It will of course be said that this is not the business of Government. They have merely to be still and to raise the money on the best possible terms so long as they encourage no delusive hopes. But whether this be so or not, public attention ought be called to the actual state of affairs, and people who have money may fairly be warned that in the Indian debt they have not an Imperial security, and that they are not lending to England when they lend to the Indian Government, though the interest may be paid through the Bank of England.

If the people of England wish to be generous, let them send the money now required as a present to the people of India; but this is not proposed. What we are asked to do is to lend money to the Government of India, and in doing this I wish to know what I am doing.

There is one consideration which weighs much with many. It is said that, apart from our prestige or dignity, we owe a duty to India. Whether we will or no, we must retain her and govern her to the best of our power, because otherwise we should abandon her to civil war of the worst kind. This may be so, and I will not now attempt to argue the point. But I would observe that to depend on the desire of the English nation to perform this duty, as amounting in substance to a guarantee of the existing debt, would be most unwise, for England might determine to retain her hold on India and to make great sacrifices for that purpose, and yet the Exchequer of India might be unable to pay interest on past loans. A compromise might be proposed, as in the case of France and the Mexican debt, or even the English Parliament, while willing to raise money for present and future needs, might decline to guarantee past loans distinctly raised on their face on the security of India only. Such a state of affairs might be most annoying and perplexing, and even most discreditable, but it might be perferable either to paying debts not our own or abandoning the people of India to anarchy.

It cannot, I think, be too clearly understood that England does not guarantee the payment of the Indian debt in terms, and those who rely on anything short of an express guarantee recorded in an Act of Parliament must take the consequences, however disagreeable these may be.

It is a pure delusion to suppose that the "honour" of the country is involved in this matter. Those who trust to the honour of England buy Consols, and groan over the poor interest they receive. Those who rely on the resources and honour of the Indian Government take a higher interest and an inferior security, but let them not claim what is not in their bond. I could find you one large firm, at any rate, in Lombard street who dare not hold any part of their reserve in Indian securities, because they do not find on the face of them an Imperial guarantee; but if there be in substance such a guarantee, these people are making a heavy sacrifice for nothing.

All this may to some seem too plain to need repetition; but I fear that the number of the deluded in this matter is very great, and that it is high time clearer ideas prevailed amongst both Ministers and those who lend to them.

I have to apologise for the length of this letter.—I remain, yours faithfully,
W. FOWLER.

30 Lombard street, April 2, 1874.

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O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
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Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
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